

Japan's

INTERNATIONAL

Herald Tribune

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Austria	12.5	Kenya	Sh. 7
Belgium	20 B.F.	Lebanon	12.25
Denmark	3.50 D.Kr.	Luxembourg	20 L.Fr.
Egypt	40 P.	Morocco	2.25 Dr.
Finland	20 P.	Netherlands	1.50 G.
France	2.50 F.	Nigeria	70 K.
Germany	3.00 F.	Norway	3 N.Kr.
Greece	1.50 D.M.	Portugal	20 Esc.
Great Britain	20 P.	Spain	40 Ptas.
India	18 Rs.	Sweden	2.75 S.Kr.
Iran	8 Rials	Switzerland	1.70 Fr.
Israel	1.50 L.S.	Turkey	17.15 Liras
Italy	400 Lira	U.S. Military Base	50 C.
		Yugoslavia	20 D.

THE WEATHER — PARIS: Monday, variable with rain. Temp. 13-17 (59-63). Tuesday, clearing. LONDON: Monday, cloudy showers. Temp. 11-18 (53-64). Tuesday, variable. CHAMPEL: Monday, showers. Temp. 11-18 (53-64). Tuesday, variable. NEW YORK: Monday, showers. Temp. 51-59 (10-12). Tuesday, clearing. ADDITIONAL WEATHER — PAGE TWO

No. 29,700

Established 1887

Pope Dies at Castel Gandolfo After Heart Attack at Age 80



Pope Paul at summer residence, Castel Gandolfo, on July 16.

VATICAN CITY, Aug. 6 (UPI) — Pope Paul VI died today after a heart attack at his summer retreat at Castel Gandolfo, the Vatican announced. The pontiff would have been 81 next month.

"With profound anguish and emotion we are informed that the pope died at 9:40 tonight, Sunday, Aug. 6," said a sobbing Vatican spokesman, the Rev. Pierfranco Pastore.

The pope's death came several hours after he suffered a heart attack in his sickbed while listening to a late afternoon Mass at the papal summer palace, in the Alban Hills 15 miles southeast of Rome.

His death came six days after he told a congregation at Marino near Castel Gandolfo that death was approaching.

Present at the moment of death, Vatican sources said, were the Vatican secretary of state, Cardinal Jean Villot; the assistant secretary

of state, Giuseppe Caprio; the pope's personal secretary, the Rev. Pasquale Macchi; an Irish priest, the Rev. Thomas McGhee, and the pope's personal physicians, Dr. Mario Fontana and Dr. Renato Buzzacconi.

Bells Pealing

About 300 persons were in the square of the hilltop town when the announcement of the pope's death came at 10 p.m.

At that instant, all lights in the town went out and within seconds, bells in all of its churches began pealing. The people in the square knelt and crossed themselves.

After the pope is buried, the college of cardinals will meet in secret to choose his successor. Cardinal Giovanni Benelli, archbishop of Florence, is widely regarded as a potential successor.

After the heart attack, the pope immediately received the last rites. Oxygen was administered to aid his

breathing. Vatican sources said that his condition was complicated by a pulmonary edema, a swelling of the lungs due to an abnormal accumulation of fluids.

Yesterday, the Vatican announced that the pope was taking several days of complete rest after a

• A detailed obituary on the life of Pope Paul VI will appear in tomorrow's editions.

flare-up of a chronic arthritic condition, which for years had made it difficult for him to walk.

When Pope Paul turned 80 last Sept. 26, rumors swept Italy that he would resign and retire to a monastery near his home city of Brescia. The Vatican strongly denied the rumors.

Born on Sept. 26, 1897, Pope Paul VI was one of the 20th century's most innovative, controversial and criticized church fathers. He

may be best remembered as a leader who changed modern Catholicism's face but would not tamper with its soul.

Pope Paul implemented a new liturgy, simplified administration, stripped the Vatican of much pomp and ceremony, and internationalized and rejuvenated its Italian-dominated bureaucracy.

He worked hard to accelerate the ecumenical movement, inviting leaders of the Orthodox and Anglican churches to the Vatican and visiting six continents during his 15-year reign on the Throne of St. Peter.

Saddened by the secular world's conflicts, Pope Paul became the "Pilgrim Pope," sweeping around the globe as a space-age apostle of peace. But although he logged more miles than any previous pontiff and sharpened the Vatican's involvement in world affairs, he was unable to influence them.

His refusal to condone artificial

means of birth control, allow priests to marry or let women be ordained fanned hostility between liberal and conservative factions and made him the target of criticism by both.

His "no" to the pill caused millions of Catholics unable to afford large families to ignore a pope's teachings, perhaps for the first time on such a scale. And his dicta on celibacy and women's role aggravated a growing worldwide shortage of priests and nuns.

Conservatives Angered

Anyone unwilling to bear the burdens of chastity and loneliness was unfit to be a priest, he said, and the church could not change Christ's practice of not admitting women to the priesthood.

Yet conservatives were angered by Pope Paul's reforms, and his reign saw the beginning of what some believers feared could be the

Roman Catholic Church's first 20th-century schism.

Pope Paul's reaction to dissent in the church rarely went beyond lamentation. In the few cases where he did act, he did so reluctantly and late.

Defying papal warnings, entreaties, and an order suspending him from priestly duties, the French traditionalist Archbishop Marcel Lefebvre set up his own seminary, ordained priests and toured Europe and the Americas seeking support for his ideal of a church like that of his forefathers. His supporters are believed to be in the tens of thousands, and his financial backing considerable.

Pope Paul reportedly wept over his failure to surmount the disunity in his own church, disunity touched off by the Ecumenical Council that he inherited from Pope John XXIII and carried to completion in 1965.

"Enough of dissent inside the (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Smith, Black Partners Assailed by Muzorewa

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, Aug. 6 (UPI) — Bishop Abel Muzorewa today collided with his coalition partners in the biracial government, referring to Prime Minister Ian Smith as a racist and attacking "the Uncle Toms" obstructing the immediate advent of racial equality.

His attack marked the latest bout of tension in Rhodesia's interim government, which has been bedeviled by crises since its inception in March as a transition government leading to majority rule.

It occurred against the backdrop of serious dissent within Bishop Muzorewa's own United African National Council, the most popular of the three black parties engaged in Mr. Smith's effort to achieve an internal majority-rule settlement without guerrilla leaders.

In recent days, five militant senior UANC members have attacked Bishop Muzorewa for urging the repeal of anti-Rhodesia trade sanctions, visiting "the enemy" in white-ruled South Africa and for what they called his lack of strategy and inability to lead.

Bishop Muzorewa's statement was issued a day after he returned from several weeks abroad, including visits to the United States and Britain.

"I came back committed to the immediate — and I mean immediate — removal of racial discrimination," he said.

Mr. Smith has said that discrimination, including segregation in housing, pre-university schools and government hospitals, cannot be abolished at once because tribal blacks suddenly would be exposed to unfair competition from more knowledgeable whites.

Bishop Muzorewa said that the interim government is being "severely condemned for not removing racial discrimination" by the governments and major political parties of Britain and the United States.

Both powers have refused to recognize the internal accord because they seek to work out a Rhodesian settlement involving the Patriotic Front. Bishop Muzorewa implied

that Mr. Smith was to blame for the absence of recognition.

"There is in Britain and America a pathological and deep-rooted hatred of the Rhodesian Front," he said referring to Mr. Smith's party, "and of racism as symbolized and personified in Mr. Smith."

Bishop Muzorewa also assailed the other two black parties in the government. "I come back determined that we must make more visible progress toward preparations for majority rule. I am no longer prepared to tolerate the obstructiveness of the Uncle Toms in our midst. I will not and cannot allow my party to be exploited and used for reactionary and selfish ends," he said.

Guerrilla Claims

DAR ES SALAAM, Tanzania, Aug. 6 (UPI) — The Zimbabwe African National Union said today that it had killed 615 "terrorist Rhodesian troops" during the 10-week period up to mid-June.



Bishop Abel Muzorewa

A communique issued from ZANU headquarters in Mozambique said that during the period its guerrillas carried out 90 raids on Rhodesian Army camps and positions, 62 ambushes and 36 sabotage operations. Five Rhodesian aircraft were downed and 30 military vehicles and two bridges destroyed, it said. It added that six "concentration camps, so-called protective villages, were dismantled and thousands of Zimbabweans set free."

Gunmen Slay 4 in PLO Office Raid But Chief Escapes Islamabad Attackers

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan, Aug. 6 (UPI) — Two terrorists shot their way into a Palestine Liberation Organization office yesterday and machine-gunned four persons to death in the latest attack in a world-wide battle between the PLO and radical Palestinians based in Iraq.

The gunmen escaped after killing a Pakistani policeman and three Palestinians — the mission's telex operator, a medical student and a guerrilla studying with the Pakistani Army.

But the Islamabad gunmen missed their primary target, PLO Chief of Mission Youssef Abu Hantash, who hid in his office while the attackers ran through the halls shouting for him.

"This was a serious action plotted by the Iraqi government," Mr. Hantash said. "The Iraqi Embassy supplied them with machine guns and organized the attack. We hold the Iraqi government responsible."

PLO Accuses Iraq

In Beirut, the PLO accused the Iraqi government of planning the assault and said that police in Baghdad had intercepted a load of weapons intended for another attack on PLO headquarters in Damascus.

But the Iraqi ambassador in Islamabad denied that his country was responsible for the attack. "We have sacrificed so much for the Palestinians," Ambassador Ahmad Zafar al-Gilani said. "It is unbelievable we would go around killing them."

Palestinian officials have warned that the vendetta threatens to start a full-scale civil war among Palestinians scattered around the world.

In the attack in Islamabad, police guards stopped the two gunmen at the PLO mission gate and asked to search a bag that contained their machine guns and hand grenades.

Operator Slain

As they argued, the Palestinian telex operator, Saad Abu Nassar, came out of his office. One of the attackers grabbed him and the other shot him and a policeman. The two then burst into the building and started shouting for Mr. Hantash.

Instead they found Omar Khan Far, a Palestinian studying medicine in Pakistan. They shot him and then the Palestinian guerrilla, Mohammed al-Hussain. They then

rushed out the doorway, hurling at least two hand grenades as they escaped.

The Islamabad incident was the sixth in a series of attacks in London, Kuwait, Paris and Karachi spawned by the feud in the Palestinian high command.

Two PLO officials in Paris were killed Thursday by pro-Israeli gunmen, and about 2,000 chanting, shouting Palestinians gathered in a mosque in the Latin Quarter of Paris yesterday to mourn them.

On Wednesday, two gunmen, reportedly PLO el-Fatah commander

Yasser Arafat and a man known by the code name of Abu Nidal, who broke away from Arafat and established his own more radical group in Baghdad.

In Beirut yesterday, five radical Palestinian groups called for an end to the clashes.

Kabak Slaying Confession

PARIS, Aug. 6 (AP) — Two arrested Palestinians have confessed the murder of PLO representative here Thursday on the orders of Abu Nidal, French officials said today.

The two men, who claim to be students in Paris, have been formally charged with the premeditated murder of PLO envoy Ezzeddine Kabak and his aide, Adnan Hamam. The Palestinian, Hamam, 25, and Assad Kayed, 21, have been put in different prisons in the Paris area.

dos, raided the Iraqi Consulate in Karachi. One of the gunmen was killed and the other died Saturday in a hospital.

The vendetta stems from a bitter personal rivalry between PLO chief Yasser Arafat and a man known by the code name of Abu Nidal, who broke away from Arafat and established his own more radical group in Baghdad.

Japan Military Papers Stolen

TOKYO, Aug. 6 (UPI) — Thousands of classified documents have been stolen from Japan's Defense Facilities Agency and apparently passed on to China during a 10-year period, police said yesterday.

An intensive investigation is under way to try to determine the source of the leak.

The newspaper Yomiuri said that the missing papers included sensitive material on missile research and troop deployment. Police denied that report and said that the documents were of secondary importance.

Japan Rethinks Military's Role

By Henry Scott-Stokes

TOKYO, Aug. 6 (NYT) — For the first time since 1945, a defense debate is in progress in Japan that deals with some of the fundamental issues of the post-World War II period — selling arms abroad, working into a new role as a partner of the West in defense by rearmament and upgrading the standing of the military as against civilians.

The debate is proceeding slowly and often secretly, but there is an occasional stroke of drama, such as the dismissal recently of the ranking soldier, Gen. Hiroomi Kurisu, after he challenged the principle of civilian control of the military.

That dismissal is not being taken at face value. The general was probably dismissed because he was tactless and had enemies in the Cabinet of Premier Takeo Fukuda. His call for a better command structure, giving the armed forces the capacity to react quickly without prior government approval in

the extreme case of an invasion or major emergency, points to issues that remain unresolved.

Immediately after Gen. Kurisu was dismissed, the premier directed the Defense Agency to study the problem that the general had raised. Japan is not about to be invaded, although the rightist press has been given stories by the military saying that the Russians might land troops on the northern island of Hokkaido, near the Kuriles, which they have held since World War II.

Specific Meaning

The debate, conducted in terms of the highest principle, has a specific political meaning, as the leading opposition group, the Socialist Party, indicated last week. On Thursday the party, alarmed, called on Mr. Fukuda to "retract his permission for the Defense Agency to conduct studies on contingency operation plans for the Self-Defense Forces" and warned that this might lead to the military rule that prevailed until the end of World War II.

The military is changing, becoming more aggressive in its demands as spending on defense increases. The defense budget, buoyed by the surge in the yen and by the vigorous growth of the economy, rose from \$10.6 billion in 1970 to more than \$16 billion this year. Japan has by far the largest military budget in Asia, outside China, although it faces no obvious threat. Japan has also overtaken medium-size NATO powers, if items such as pensions that countries in the alliance include in their defense spending are taken into account.

The ceiling on military spending here is generally agreed upon as 1 percent of gross national product. Although that percentage is supposed to be the maximum political acceptable level, Japan spends 1.5 percent on the basis used by NATO. The figure is 6 percent in the United States, which still carries the burden of defending Japan under a security treaty.

Tactical Contribution

The main Japanese contribution to defense is tactical, including production of conventional arms. Japan developed a new generation of tanks and 105-millimeter howitzers four years ago and is planning a new range of these weapons plus an air-defense system to replace outmoded equipment. It can rely on some of the most powerful arms makers in the world, including Mitsubishi Heavy Industries, a member of the largest industrial group in the world, and Ishikawajima Harima Heavy Industries.

The military has recently announced its largest weapons purchase — aircraft to be imported from the United States and to be made here also under license, including 45 P-3C antisubmarine aircraft and 100 F-15 fighters, costing \$4.5 billion over a decade. These are advanced planes with better performance than any Japan has and also have attack capability, not available until now.

The tempo of arms production is (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

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SAC Chief Backs Mobile-Missile Plan To Thwart Chance of Soviet First Strike

By Drew Middleton

NEW YORK, Aug. 6 (NYT) — Gen. Richard Ellis, chief of the Strategic Air Command, has recommended to Secretary of Defense Harold Brown that "full-scale development" of the mobile MX missile begin this autumn.

"There will be a period of time in the early to mid-1980s," the general said, elaborating on his recommendation in an interview last week, when the U.S. force of 1,054 intercontinental ballistic missiles (ICBMs) "could be at risk," and the military's confidence "in its ability to survive an enemy attack would be low."

He emphasized that the solution to this problem was the MX missile, which he described as "the most capable advanced missile that American technology can provide."

Gen. Ellis is the second senior officer in recent days to endorse the

development of the MX, which stands for mobile experimental. Gen. David Jones, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, said in Washington earlier last week, "I consider the mobiles are authorized and therefore MAP is authorized." The chairman added, "To me this is not a matter for discussion or negotiation."

Many Possible Points

MAP stands for multiple aim point, a system Gen. Ellis described as one that presents Soviet targets "with so many possible aiming points that they would not be able to afford the expenditure in missiles to attack one target."

The Air Force's rationale for developing the missile is based on the increasing vulnerability of its present force of ICBMs, which in their launching sites are seen as easy prey to a new generation of Soviet missiles of greater accuracy. The MX missile is considered much less vulnerable in an attack.

In the MAP system, each missile and its launcher could be moved among 200 launching sites, either shelters or trenches. A force of 200 to 300 MX missiles, then, according to an Air Force estimate, would require a comparable force of 4,000 to 6,000 Soviet missiles to cover it.

Air Force intelligence and planning officers believe that the Soviet Union would not be able to assure the destruction of the missiles, and that consequently Moscow would be extremely reluctant to launch a first strike against the United States because of U.S. retaliatory capability would be largely undiminished.

Gen. Ellis suggested that to limit costs of the new program, a hybrid

missile might be developed that could be launched from land or from a nuclear submarine.

Both generals emphasized the importance of the MX, while at the same time stressing the importance of the current negotiations to limit strategic arms. Gen. Ellis sees as the key to any workable arms-limitation agreement the improvement of satellite-surveillance technology. The procedure for gathering intelligence on Soviet military moves, he said, will become increasingly more difficult as technology advances.

Monarchy Stays, Freedoms Due, Shah Tells Iran

TEHRAN, Aug. 6 (UPI) — The Shah of Iran announced yesterday that he will allow the "maximum possible" political and press freedom in Iran, but that he could not permit tampering with what he called "Iran's monarchy, Iran's fate."

The Shah, 58 and nearing the end of his 37th year of rule, made no mention of a timetable for the country's democratization. But new legislation regarding the press, elections and public demonstration is awaiting the reopening of parliament in October.

"We shall give the maximum possible political liberties, the freedom of speech and of the press, the freedom to stage public demonstrations within the limits of law," the Shah said in a nationwide broadcast.

He said the next elections, due in 1979, should be "100-percent free" providing for "maximum possible participation of the people." Those who do not support his reforms could compete for votes along with those who back his peaceful revolution, he said, indicating a reversal of his earlier policy requiring Iranians either to support the single party or leave the country.

Hiroshima: In '45 Few Foresaw Effects

TOKYO, Aug. 6 (UPI) — Thirty-three years ago today, at 8:15 in the morning, the belly doors of a U.S. B-29 bomber opened over the Japanese city of Hiroshima.

A parachute carrying an awkwardly shaped metal box dropped out and descended toward the city. Just 43 seconds later, the first atomic bomb exploded, and central Hiroshima vanished in a cloud of fire.

"What has been done is the greatest achievement of organized science in history," President Harry S. Truman told an elated U.S. public. "We have spent \$2 billion on the greatest scientific gamble in history and won."

The Hiroshima A-bomb in the last days of World War II killed 78,150 persons, according to U.S. estimates. A second bomb dropped on Nagasaki, in southern Japan

three days later claimed 39,000 lives. The two attacks helped break the Japanese military's control of the country and led to Japan's surrender a week later.

[The names of 2,179 more victims of the bombing were added to a memorial scroll today as Hiroshima marked the 33rd anniversary of the bombing, the Associated Press reported.]

[At 8:15 a.m., about 40,000 persons at Hiroshima's Peace Park memorial stood for one minute of silent tribute to the victims of the bombing. The scroll to which the names were added already carries the names of 91,416 persons killed in the attack or by aftereffects of the bomb.]

In the first days after the atomic bombings, newspapers and news magazines were filled with comments by politicians, generals,

churchmen and scientists. Reading them now, three things are clear:

• Everybody realized the world had become a far more dangerous place.

• Nobody foresaw that the United States and the Soviet Union would emerge as nuclear superpowers, living in a balance of terror. Most experts thought many countries would build the bomb, and small nations would be the military equals of big ones.

• Television had not yet developed into a pervasive medium to bring into the world's homes a picture of what radiation poisoning really did to people.

The United States, Britain and Canada in 1945 shared the secret of how the bomb was built, but their (Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

Passengers Grab Hijacker Of Plane Above Majorca

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 6 (AP) — Passengers aboard a KLM DC-9 helped overpower an armed hijacker today after he seized the airliner on a regularly scheduled flight from Amsterdam to Madrid.

The hijacker was taken off the aircraft at Barcelona, where Spanish police identified him as a 20-year-old Dutchman, Paul Gokkel. The police said that he told them he was tired of living in the Netherlands and wanted to go to Algeria.

The aircraft was seized soon after it left Amsterdam with 63 passengers and five crew members aboard. First word of the hijacking occurred a half hour after departure in a radio report from the pilot, Capt. H.G.C. Cloosterman, 49.

A KLM spokesman said that the hijacker carried a fake pistol. Capt. Cloosterman said that he was also

"under the impression" that he had a hand grenade, but this had not been confirmed.

The hijacker made his move while the plane was still in Dutch airspace, throwing open the door to the cockpit and ordering Capt. Cloosterman to fly him to Algeria, the spokesman said. The hijacker sat right behind the captain and his co-pilot.

As the plane flew over the Mediterranean island of Majorca and began its descent toward Algiers, passengers burst through the door and grabbed the hijacker from behind. "He was obviously under the impression the door was locked," said the spokesman.

After the capture Capt. Cloosterman turned the plane toward Barcelona, where passengers and crew alighted unharmed. They later flew in the same plane to complete the journey to Madrid.

Turk to U.S. for Talks

ANKARA, Aug. 6 (AP) — The secretary-general of the Turkish Foreign Ministry, Sukru Elekdog, flew to Washington today for an exchange of views with the U.S. administration on U.S.-Turkish relations.

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Symbols of Harsh Penal System

Executions Reflect Rising South African Crime Rate

By John F. Burns

JOHANNESBURG (NYT) — About once a month, the Pretoria Central Prison, a dingy red-brick structure on the outskirts of South Africa's administrative capital, is the scene of a gruesome ritual: the execution by hanging, in swift succession, of groups of men convicted of rape or murder.

Every year, South Africa executes more people than most other Western countries together. Last year the total was 90, compared with an annual average of 70 in the last decade. Of the 90, only one was white, a convicted rapist. Of the rest, 63 were blacks and 26 were of mixed race.

The condemned men are the ultimate symbols of South Africa's rate of violent crime, which is higher than that of any other Western country. They are also the ultimate victims of a penal system that relies, to a degree unusual in the Western world, on retribution rather than rehabilitation.

Each year in parliament, Helen Suzman, a white liberal, demands that the government cease setting a "world record" for legal executions and abolish the death penalty. The most powerful case against the practice was made by Breyten Breytenbach, one of the country's foremost poets, who described the events preceding the hangings in a letter smuggled out of the Pretoria prison last year.

Mr. Breytenbach, who is serving a nine-year term for a 1975 subversion conviction, observed the sequence from a maximum-security cell adjacent to the gallows. In the letter, he said that the condemned men, in groups of four to eight, usually are informed of their execution date a week in advance, then moved into a communal cell.

Once together, the men began singing, mostly hymns. At night, some sobbed, occasionally crying out for loved ones. Finally, some time after 6 a.m. on Monday mornings, the usual time for hangings, they began moving, one by one, to the gallows.

"The saddest thing is to wake in the night and hear a man crying," the poet wrote. "Then, in the morning, when all is pleasant and fresh outside, they go up to the gallows singing 'Jerusalem.' The hymn, a favorite among South African blacks, is based on a poem by William Blake that evokes a utopian vision of a future without oppression."

The frequent resort to the gallows causes little stir among the governing Afrikaners, Dutch-descended whites who adhere to a Calvinist morality brought by their forefathers from 17th-century Europe. But the harshness of the penal system is a source of growing

unease among social workers and criminologists, particularly those in close contact with blacks, who commit close to 80 percent of crimes.

As is commonly the case in South Africa among those whose careers depend directly or indirectly on the government, few of those involved were willing to speak on the record. But one man expressed a common view when he described the black townships such as Soweto, outside Johannesburg, as "perfect crime factories" and as-

sailed the government for doing little to alleviate the social conditions that breed violence.

The relationship of social disadvantage to crime is suggested by statistics. In 1973, of every 10 blacks who committed offenses 6 were unemployed. More recent figures show that nearly one in three blacks, and more than one in two persons of mixed race, are drunk when they commit offenses. Of the 294,973 violent crimes reported in 1977, just over 90 percent were committed by nonwhites, who con-

stitute 84 percent of the population. Research suggests that nonwhites tend to get harsher sentences than whites for the same offenses. Condemned whites also tend to be more successful in obtaining death-sentence commutations from the state president.

For all races, sentences tend to be harsh. In 1976, there were 273,393 people, one in every 95 in the country, sentenced to prison terms. More than half of these were "pass offenders," blacks convicted

of having broken laws that restrict their right to live and work in white areas of the country; they received sentences averaging three months. But there were more than 3,000 sentences of five years and more, including 42 life terms and 1,259 indefinite sentences of 9 to 15 years for "habitual" criminals.

The contrasts in sentencing are striking. In a recent case in Johannesburg, a 21-year-old black was sentenced to five years in prison for dealing in marijuana, although the amount involved was only four ounces, it was the man's first offense and the court was told that marijuana smoking was traditional among the Pedi people of the northern Transvaal, the offender's home. A year ago in Bloemfontein, a 29-year-old black was sentenced to six months in prison for having stolen a cake from a parked car because, he told the court, he was hungry.

In contrast, whites accused of assaulting blacks, even in cases where the charge is homicide, frequently receive suspended sentences. Often, a white who has shot a black man dead has only to satisfy the court that the victim was acting suspiciously — climbing a garden fence at night, for instance — to win acquittal.

Whippings After Soweto

Blacks also are the principal victims of corporal punishment, which remains a common resort of the courts. In 1975 and 1976, a total of 2,251 people were sentenced to whipping, 84 percent of them black and 73 percent of them over 21. After the 1976 Soweto riots, 528 blacks were sentenced to whipping, including an 8-year-old boy who was sentenced to five lashes for having attended an illegal gathering in Port Elizabeth.

South Africa's prison population averages 100,000 daily. The figure, proportionately the highest of any Western country, owes much to the fact that the government, citing cost considerations, has not developed a probation and parole system for prisoners on anything like the scale common in the West.

Besides adequate parole and probation, reformers would like to see an end to the system of prison labor, particularly the arrangement under which thousands of prisoners work for farmers. The system, dating to the early days of white settlement, has become a significant factor in the agricultural economy, with hundreds of farmers relying for much of their manual labor on black and mixed-race prisoners "hired" from nearby prisons.

The cost to the farmer, in some rural areas, is as little as 48 cents a day for each man, 28 cents on Saturdays, if the farmer provides his own guards. With prison guards the cost triples. The revenues — close to \$10 million from state bodies alone in 1976 — goes toward the upkeep of the prisons. Unlike the practice in similar systems elsewhere, the prisoners earn nothing.

Another change favored by reformers is an end to the government monopoly of liquor sales in black and mixed-race areas. An opposition senator, Eric Winchester, pressing for a government inquiry into violent crime during a recent parliamentary debate, said he was "scandalized" by the fact that the government persisted in a trade that contributed so heavily to crime. Last year revenues from the government liquor outlets contributed more than \$220 million to the budgets of the nonwhite townships, their largest source of income.

"We shall most likely have a bigger navy," a Japanese expert said when asked what main changes in Japanese military spending would take place in the next few years.

Hazards at U.S. Jail Cited in Fire Inquiry

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6 (UPI) — Weaknesses in the prison's fire safety program contributed to the confusion during a fire in July last year that killed five inmates at the Federal Correctional Institute in Danbury, Conn., the General Accounting Office said yesterday.

The prison was not fully in compliance with existing fire safety training and preparedness guidelines and this "aggravated the fire situation, hindering fire suppression and inmate evacuation," the GAO said in a report.

The latest defense report shows that Japan is taking a strategic view of Asia, including South Korea. "Peace and stability in the Korean peninsula is in our national interest," according to Atsuyuki Sassa, who directed preparation of the government report.

"The withdrawal not only may affect the actual military balance," the report said of the planned withdrawal of U.S. combat troops from South Korea, "but still worse, may give an impression that the U.S. commitment to the defense of South Korea is being eroded, thereby having an unfavorable impact on the political stability of South Korea."

Mr. Sassa said that these were "the strongest words ever used by Japan" since World War II in assessing the situation in Korea, which was once a Japanese colony.

The big change is the increasing

Thousands gather in Hiroshima to mark 33d anniversary of dropping of the atomic bomb.

Hiroshima: In '45 Few Foresaw Effects

(Continued from Page 1)

scientists warned it would not be a secret long.

"Any nation with the raw materials could make the bomb in five years without any help from the United States," said Sir James Chadwick, the British government's chief adviser on the project.

Soviet A-Test

Actually, the Soviet Union's first atomic bomb was tested in September, 1949, four years after Hiroshima.

In the wake of Hiroshima, many military thinkers believed the atomic bomb would cancel out the advantages held by large countries.

"The advent of atomic weapons has perhaps weakened the military position of the United States," said Dr. Robert Oppenheimer, who directed the test of the first U.S. bomb at Alamogordo, N.M., a month before Hiroshima. "We are a concentrated and highly industrialized nation. Atomic weapons 10 or 20 years from now will be very cheap."

Britain's chief air marshal, Sir Arthur Harris, said, "Now you have got to a stage where a country could win a war despite its size. It could win, however small it was, provided it had the scientific resources and brains to obtain the mastery of the new weapons."

The U.S. public at the time was still furious at the Japanese over the 1941 attack on Pearl Harbor and accounts of Japanese mistreatment of U.S. prisoners of war. Even so, Hiroshima raised a debate over the A-bomb's morality.

Moral Issue

"If we, a professionally Christian nation, feel morally free to use atomic energy in that way, men elsewhere will feel free to accept that verdict," said Methodist Bishop Bromley Oxnam. "The stage

N.Y. Economy Is Said to Pull Out of Slump

NEW YORK, Aug. 6 (UPI) — New York City's economy is pulling out of its long slump following improvements in the private sector, a Federal Reserve Bank of New York report said today.

The report, appearing as an article in the bank's Quarterly Review, said the "large contractions in employment, which exceeded 85,000 annually between 1969 and 1975, have been replaced by stability and even expansion in recent months." At the same time, the six-page report said, "unrelenting decline in business activity is ending."

It noted that in contrast to previous years, the commercial rental market is improving with hotel occupancies exceeding earlier peaks and "the once pervasive overabundance of office space has disappeared."

In line with this, the dormant building trades have been getting an injection of new business through "new construction and large-scale renovation work," it said.

An Ill-Advised Kiss Brings a Year in Jail

COLOMBO, Aug. 6 (Reuters) — A 50-year-old man has been sentenced to a year's hard labor for kissing a policeman on a busy street in Kandy, Sri Lanka's former royal capital.

He pleaded guilty to a charge of outraging her modesty.



A Christian woman and her children at their home yesterday after shelling of the East Beirut quarter of Ashrafiyeh. She said they were breathing fresh air "after a nightlong inferno."

Beirut Christians Take Nightlong Syrian Shelling

BEIRUT, Aug. 6 (AP) — Syrian peacekeeping forces pounded Beirut's Christian quarters with heavy rocket launchers, heavy artillery and anti-aircraft guns from midnight to daybreak today. Rightist spokesmen reported 50 Christian casualties.

The Christian Voice of Lebanon radio station said that shattered cars and debris of destroyed buildings littered many streets after the six-hour barrage.

Soviet-made Katyusha and Grad rockets were used. The radio said that the shelling was among the heaviest since Syrian-Christian confrontation erupted on June 1.

It said that most Christian families spent the night in basement shelters. The intensity of the shelling prevented ambulances and fire engines from entering the shelled areas.

After Coup in June

U.S. Drops Effort for Ties to S. Yemen

By David Binder

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6 (NYT) — The Carter administration, which sought in June to open diplomatic exchanges with the radical government of Southern Yemen, has concluded that there is no point in trying to pursue that aim now, a State Department official said last week.

Joseph Twinn, director of Arabian Peninsula Affairs, had been scheduled to visit Southern Yemen until a coup on June 26 led to the execution of President Salem Robaya Ali.

Before the coup, the administration believed that Mr. Ali, although a radical leftist, was moving toward reconciliation with Yemen to the north, as well as friendlier relations with Saudi Arabia and Oman.

His rivalries with a colleague, Abdel Fattah Ismail, secretary-general of the ruling National Front, over attitudes toward Southern Yemen's conservative Arab neighbors and on the pace of socialization policies, had been carefully registered in Washington.

Officials said the administration believes that the coup in Aden was triggered by Mr. Ali's decision to send an envoy north to Sanaa to see the president of Yemen, Lt. Col. Ahmed al-Ghashmi. Col. al-Ghashmi and the Aden envoy were killed on June 24 when a bomb in the envoy's briefcase exploded.

It is assumed in the State De-

partment and CIA that the bomb was planted in the briefcase by aides of Mr. Ismail.

U.S. officials acknowledge that the Carter administration is disturbed by prospects of further radicalization in Southern Yemen as a result of the seizure of power by Mr. Ismail, who is linked ideologically to Communist countries, principally the Soviet Union, East Germany and Cuba.

Since taking power as the main figure in a ruling three-man council, Mr. Ismail has indicated that Southern Yemen would renew support of a rebel movement in the Dhofar region of Oman to the east, although he has spoken in conciliatory tones about relations with Yemen.

U.S. officials admit concern about the possibility that Aden, under the direction of Mr. Ismail, could grant naval base rights to the Soviet Union, either in the former British harbor at Aden or on the islands of Perim and Socatra south of the Red Sea.

But administration officials familiar with the region feel that the Southern Yemeni leaders are too rooted in the nationalist tradition of their people to agree to the establishment of such bases.

No 'Real Threat'

The officials note that the U.S. Navy has frequently voiced suspicions that Southern Yemen might

serve as a Soviet base for the Indian Ocean, with potential for blocking access to the Red Sea and the Suez Canal.

There has also been annoyance in U.S. military circles that Southern Yemen has served not only as sanctuary for leftist terrorists, various nationalities but also for a sea transit between the Soviet Union and African crisis areas such as Ethiopia.

But the State Department has concluded that Southern Yemen, which has only about 1.5 million people, does not pose a real threat to anyone and hence is not worth larger concern.

Department officials point out that while Southern Yemen could rely on substantial economic aid from the Soviet bloc, it has been economically "frozen" by a decision of the Arab League committee, including its northern neighbor, that could cut off lucrative remittances from Southern Yemeni workers abroad, amounting to two-thirds of the estimated \$300 million in hard-currency income.

Officials say the administration holds that the United States, which has limited consular relations with Southern Yemen between 1967 and 1969, cannot hope now to normalize relations with a country that does not only with other Western powers but also with its Arab neighbors.

Pope Has Heart Attack, Dies at Castel Gandolfo

(Continued from Page 1)

church," he told a weekly general audience in 1975. "Enough of the self-inflicted by Catholics on their indispensible cohesion. Enough of disobedience labeled as freedom. Today, more than ever, there is a need for building, not destroying, the church."

He caused further controversy by attributing divisions to the devil, whom contemporary Catholic theologians tended to play down or explain away.

"This world is under the domination of a power that is great and indefinable but is at work: the spirit of Satan working among mankind," he said in a 1977 speech.

Born Giovanni Battista Montini, in Brescia, northern Italy, the future 262nd pope was one of three

sons of a middle-class lawyer and journalist. He succeeded Pope John on June 21, 1963.

Intense, shy, sometimes moody, Pope Paul's demeanor bore no trace of Pope John's jovial simplicity, and he could never match his predecessor's popularity.

But those who met Pope Paul often found him a man of surprising warmth and charm. What he lacked

in charisma he made up for in administrative ability.

Unquestioned faith and carefully moderated change were his watchwords. He brooked no attempts to change church dogma or challenge the authority of Rome.

Disheartened by wars he could not stop, weary by dissent he could not control and plagued by arthritic pains in the knees, Pope Paul called a Holy Year in 1975 as his ultimate effort to reconcile men with God and with each other.

The Holy Year was an organizational success — an estimated 8.7 million pilgrims came to Rome in 12 months — but it failed to bring the spiritual rebirth that Pope Paul had sought.

Reports that he was despondent and considered resigning on his 75th or 80th birthday were current for years despite sharp Vatican denials. He did not resign, but he was weary and he decided to step down.

"Pope Paul has a high and exceptional sense of duty," Cardinal and Secretary of State Cardinal Agostino Casaroli said just before the pontiff's 80th birthday. "He knows he was called to this mission and no one can remove him from it."

In recent speeches, Pope Paul referred repeatedly to his age, loneliness and approaching death. "Death for us cannot be far away," he told Easter worshippers in 1975. In speeches a year later, he referred to himself as a "poor hermit" and said he saw "the threshold of the beyond" approaching.

Hungarian Guards Foil Escape Attempt

BUDAPEST, Aug. 6 (UPI) — Hungarian border guards opened fire on an East German couple trying to cross the border into Austria, slightly injuring both of them, the Hungarian news agency reported today.

It said Axel Reusser and his wife were arrested when their dash to the West failed yesterday at the border near Sopron.

WEATHER

ALGARVE	C	F	sky	MADRID	C	F	sky
AMSTERDAM	17	63	cloudy	MIAMI	29	84	cloudy
ANKARA	26	79	fair	MILAN	27	81	fair
ATHENS	26	79	fair	MONTREAL	22	72	cloudy
BEIRUT	26	79	cloudy	MOSCOW	20	68	cloudy
BELGRADE	27	81	cloudy	MUNICH	24	75	cloudy
BERLIN	23	74	cloudy	NEW YORK	24	77	rain
BRUSSELS	18	65	rain	NICE	24	75	cloudy
BUCHAREST	27	81	cloudy	OSLO	14	57	cloudy
BUDAPEST	27	81	fair	PARIS	19	66	cloudy
CASABLANCA	25	77	cloudy	PRAGUE	25	77	cloudy
COPENHAGEN	20	68	cloudy	ROME	21	70	fair
COSTA DEL SOL	22	72	fair	SOFIA	25	77	cloudy
DUBLIN	15	59	cloudy	STOCKHOLM	19	66	cloudy
EDINBURGH	15	59	fair	TEHRAN	21	69	cloudy
FLORENCE	22	72	fair	TEL AVIV	31	88	fair
FRANKFURT	22	74	cloudy	TOKYO	28	83	fair
GENEVA	24	75	fair	TUNIS	25	77	cloudy
HELSINKI	20	68	cloudy	VIENNA	28	82	cloudy
ISTANBUL	28	83	fair	WARSAW	22	72	cloudy
LAS PALMAS	22	74	fair	WASHINGTON	27	81	cloudy
LONDON	18	65	rain	ZURICH	22	74	cloudy
LOS ANGELES	20	68	cloudy				

(Yesterday's readings U.S. and Canada all GMT; all others at 1300 GMT.)

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AFTERMATH OF TEXAS FLOOD — This house sits in the middle of a plowed field where it was deposited by a 20-foot wall of water that swept through Albany, Texas, Friday. Flood waters killed nine people in the area around Albany, a small ranching community in west-central Texas, and 15 others died in flooding elsewhere around the state last week.

جورجيا

Stresses Missile Development

Carter Vows to Maintain U.S. as Top Naval Power

By Terence Smith

NORFOLK, Va., Aug. 6 (NYT) — In an apparent reference to growing Soviet naval power, President Carter pledged yesterday that the United States would maintain "naval forces that can never be challenged successfully by any other power on earth."

Speaking at the commissioning ceremony of the nuclear missile-launching cruiser *Mississippi*, a

\$262 million ship, Mr. Carter also promised to continue the "development and modernization of the submarine-launched ballistic missile component" of the nation's strategic nuclear forces.

After his administration's decision to curtail the Navy's ambitious shipbuilding program and his opposition to the construction of a new nuclear aircraft carrier, Mr. Carter's remarks seemed designed to reassure the naval officers in the audience and their supporters on Capitol Hill of his commitment to the Navy's future.

Mr. Carter was joined on the platform by Adm. Hyman Rickover, the founder of the nuclear Navy, who was Mr. Carter's commander when the president was a Navy lieutenant in the 1940s.

The admiral applauded his former subordinate as "one of our finest leaders and a prophetic thinker who will be recognized for his true value as a great legislator."

Clearly angered by the many criticisms of Mr. Carter and his administration, Adm. Rickover said: "The public is more critical of those in high office today than it has ever been. It is easier to point out the flaws and fallacies of a great man than to be one. Simple and sweeping views are useful only to those who have no responsibility."

The sleek gray nuclear warship that Mr. Carter commissioned here is the fourth to bear the name *Mississippi*. The first was used by Commodore Matthew Perry as his flagship on his voyage to Japan in 1853. The second *Mississippi* sailed with President Theodore Roosevelt's "Great White Fleet" on its world cruise in 1909. The third *Mississippi* was a battleship that saw service in World War II. In the late 1940s, it was converted into an experimental gunnery and radar ship on which Mr. Carter served as a lieutenant.

Burma Refugees To Start Leaving Camps Aug. 30

DACCAB, Bangladesh, Aug. 6 (AP) — The repatriation of 11 camps in the border town of Cox's Bazar will start on Aug. 30, the Eastern News Agency reported yesterday.

The report said Bangladesh and Burmese officials were maintaining satisfactory contact and were working out the repatriation process. According to official statistics, 125,000 Burmese are being sheltered in the camps. The two governments signed an agreement last month providing for the repatriation of 200 to 300 daily. At this rate, it could take more than a year to complete the process. However, the two sides expressed confidence it would be completed in six months.

Meanwhile, the Bengali daily *Din* reported yesterday that about 10,000 refugees had fled from camps to evade repatriation. Many have quietly slipped into other parts of Bangladesh to look for alternative homes, it said. Diplomatic sources said the United Nations had offered to help with the repatriation but that so far Rangoon had not given any response.



President Carter and Adm. Hyman Rickover are shown some of the controls of the new U.S. nuclear-powered missile cruiser, *Mississippi*, by the ship's commander, Capt. Peter Heckman.

For Uruguayan Police in Early 1970s

Cuban Says U.S. Ran Torture Programs

By Alan Riding

HAVANA, Aug. 6 (NYT) — A Cuban agent who says he infiltrated the CIA as a double agent and was sent to work in Uruguay has charged that U.S. police advisers routinely recommended torture for interrogation there in the early 1970s.

Manuel Hevia, 44, who said that he worked for the CIA between 1962 and 1970, charged Friday that a U.S. official, Dan Mitrone, personally tortured four beggars to death with electric shocks as part of his interrogation course for Uruguayan policemen in 1970.

Mr. Mitrone, head of a "public safety program" of the U.S. Agency for International Development in Montevideo, was killed by Uruguay's Tupamaro guerrillas after being kidnapped in 1970. At the time, the State Department denied charges by leftists that Mr. Mitrone had taken part in torture of political prisoners.

After saying at a news conference that Mr. Mitrone took part in torture, Mr. Hevia continued: "If you ask me whether there were interrogations, I'd say no, because the unfortunate beggars who were being tortured had no way of answering because they were asked no questions. They were merely guinea pigs to show the effect of electric shock on different parts of the human body."

"But there has been a lot of talk about Mitrone," he went on. "This is wrong because it suggests that his behavior was the excess of an individual. Mitrone represented the program of the American mission, and Mitrone was only carrying out policy."

AID's public safety programs, advising police forces around the world, were terminated by Congress in 1975 after criticism of them in Congress.

Mr. Hevia's public appearance coincided last week with the 11th International Youth Festival, which is being attended by 22,000 leftists from 140 countries.

He presented a book, entitled "Passport 11333," in which he said that he was first contacted on behalf of the CIA early in 1962. He consulted Cuban security officials, he added, and was told to cooperate.

In November, 1962, he sought asylum in the Uruguayan Embassy here and seven months later went into exile in Miami, where he was formally recruited, trained by the CIA and sent to Uruguay.

He said he worked in the AID public safety division in Montevideo. The American aim was to create an entirely new national intelligence network, working through the police and eliminating politically those army officers who were considered too nationalistic and unwilling to allow an American takeover of intelligence," he said.

Mr. Hevia, who attended high school in Watertown, Conn., in the early 1950s and speaks perfect English, said that interrogation instructions introduced by Mr. Mitrone involved the use of electric shocks, special chemicals and modern psychological techniques against detainees.

"The special horror of the course

was its academic, almost clinical atmosphere," he recalled. "Mitrone was a perfectionist. He was coldly efficient, he insisted on economy of effort. His motto was: 'The right pain in the right place at the right time.' A premature death, he would say, meant that the technique had failed."

Apart from the experiments on the four beggars, the Cuban official said, Uruguayan policemen attending the course would occasionally

be taken to Montevideo police headquarters to watch real interrogations. "Happily, I only witnessed two of these," he added.

Early in 1970, he said, he received instructions from Havana to prepare to return. "The last time I talked to Mitrone was in his home one evening over drinks."

Mr. Hevia went on: "He said that he considered interrogation to be a complex art. First you have to soften up the detainee with blows and the usual abuse. The objective was to humiliate the victim, separating him from reality, making him feel defenseless. No questions, just blows and insults. Then just silent blows."

After Mr. Mitrone's killing in 1970, there were many unconfirmed reports, circulated principally by leftists in Uruguay, that he had participated in the torture of political prisoners.

A recently published book, "Hidden Terrors," by A.J. Langguth, quotes Uruguayan police sources as saying that Mr. Mitrone helped supply torture equipment, offered the police suggestions on techniques and was present on occasions when suspects were tortured.

Local Support

But Charles Vaggner, the Liberals' local chairman, said in a statement issued on behalf of the committee: "The committee... wishes to place on record its admiration for Jeremy Thorpe's continuing service as North Devon's member of Parliament and, despite the charges made against him, has no hesitation in expressing its full confidence in him."

"It has stated its intention of inviting him to stand again as candidate at the next general election, preferably as an official Liberal, but, if not, as an independent Liberal. Mr. Thorpe has indicated his intention of accepting."

In the nine years that Mr. Thorpe led them, the Liberals grew from a fringe party, the remnant of a once-powerful party, to one that won more than 5 million of the 29 million votes polled in the October, 1974, general election.

Charged on Friday along with Mr. Thorpe were three other men. They are David Holmes, 47, of London, a former deputy treasurer of the Liberal Party, and two Welsh businessmen — John Le Mesurier, 44, a former carpet salesman, and George Denkin, 35, a nightclub owner and slot-machine distributor.

The target of the alleged conspiracy, Mr. Scott, was not killed.

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Japan to Raise Rate For Narita Landing

TOKYO, Aug. 6 (UPI) — Japan yesterday won the agreement of the International Air Transport Association, representing the world's airlines, to raise the landing charges at Tokyo's financially troubled new Narita airport by 64 percent.

On Jan. 1, 1979, the landing fee will be raised to 1,700 yen (\$8.94) a ton from the present level of 1,000 yen. The new rates will make the cost of landing a jumbo jetliner at Narita almost twice as high as it is at Kennedy Airport in New York.

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Ready for Unconditional Talks

Hanoi Confirms It Wants U.S. Ties

HONG KONG, Aug. 6 (UPI) — Vietnam has officially confirmed that it is ready to hold unconditional talks "at any time and at any place" to set up diplomatic ties with the United States.

A spokesman for the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry in Hanoi said yesterday that the talks would have guaranteed success "if the American side also has good will like Vietnam."

The confirmation was made by Ngo Dien, press officer for the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry, in answer to a statement by Secretary of State Cyrus Vance Friday that "no statement has been made to us [the United States] yet" on unconditional negotiations.

Questioned by Hanoi's official Vietnam News Agency, Mr. Dien referred to a statement by Deputy Foreign Minister Pham Hien in Tokyo in early July.

Mr. Hien said that "questions of concern" blocking relations so far will be brought up "in the coming meeting," if one is scheduled.

Vance Cites 'References'

Mr. Vance told reporters Friday that he had "read references to statements that they [the Vietnamese] are alleged to have made to others. But no statement has been made to us yet with regard to any change in their position."

Observers here were convinced that Mr. Dien's repetition of Mr. Hien's assertion that problems would be discussed in the meeting meant that Vietnam had dropped its demand for a promise of post-war reconstruction aid as a precondition to talks.

Mr. Dien said in his statement yesterday that Mr. Hien "declared in Tokyo that the Vietnamese side is ready to resume the negotiations at any time and in any place with the United States on the normalization of relations between the two countries."

"In the coming meeting the two sides will express their opinions on questions of concern."

"In the interests of the two coun-

tries and of peace, stability and prosperity of the Southeast Asian region as well as of common peace in the world, the Vietnamese side has always shown an attitude of good will."

"If the American side also has good will like Vietnam, then a satisfactory solution may be found," Mr. Dien said.

Dropping Hints

Mr. Hien touted Asian and Southeast Asian countries in July, dropping hints that Vietnam, beset by a war with Cambodia, sagging relations with China and an economic crisis at home, is anxious to have ties with the United States.

Western diplomats have suggested that another motivation for Hanoi's interest in friendship with Washington is Vietnam's increasing dependence on the Soviet Union.

Until this year, Vietnam has balanced Chinese and Soviet influence, but with border problems, a dispute over ethnic Chinese and China's backing of Cambodia in the border war, Hanoi has had to lean strongly in Moscow's direction.

Hanoi's answer to Mr. Vance's statement, which came within barely 24 hours, apparently indicates an interest in beginning discussions as soon as possible.

name sought by the five-member mission, which represented the Senate refugee subcommittee headed by Edward Kennedy, D-Mass.

"We found nothing but the most complete cooperation on the part of Vietnam authorities," Mr. Mayer said in a telephone interview after his return Friday night from Vietnam.

"I believe we are at the turning point where if we don't seize the opportunity offered to us to rapidly improve our relations with Vietnam, we will reject them once again into the waiting arms of the Russians," Mr. Mayer said.

"Certainly, they don't want to be alone with the Russians. They pointed out over and over again they did not want to be put into a situation where they depended on one big power, and they pointed out that the whole history of Vietnam had been that whenever they depended on one larger power, it had been a catastrophe for them."

The refugee group is scheduled to arrive in New York next Friday, Jerry Tinker, staff director of the refugee subcommittee, will accompany the travelers.

As Political Spectrum Shifts

Ecuador's Poor Pin Hopes to a Populist

By David Vidal

GUAYAQUIL, Ecuador, Aug. 6 (NYT) — The bit American movie tune coming over the radio in one of the bamboo shacks, "Staying Alive," could not have been more appropriately ironic.

Dust crept over Febres Cordero, one of many "suburbs," as the squalid slums that ring this largest city in Ecuador, with some 1.18 million inhabitants, are known.

There is the pungent smell of garbage. A dump lies but two giant steps from the half-covered barrels that are filled with water whenever the erratic truck deliveries are made. The price: 5 sucres or about 20 cents. The alternative is the murky, stagnant pool of black liquid in the bog running under the homes on stilts.

"This is how we live," 64-year-old Miguel Criollo said, pointing his finger to the makeshift shacks on stilts that lay beyond rickety bridges connecting to land.

For the time there will be luck," the short, brown-skinned man with more white hair than black said. "Who knows?"

On July 16, Mr. Criollo, like almost everyone else in his neighborhood, voted in the first presidential elections held in 10 years in Ecuador.

He is the sort of man who for years formed the backbone of the populist parties that have significantly shaped the unstable political history of this poor Pacific Coast nation of 7 million inhabitants. And his candidate in the six-way race of conservatives, center-leftists, center-rightists, populists and leftists was a young Guayaquil lawyer named Jaime Roldos. His party is the Concentration of Popular Forces, a populist group that the ruling Ecuadorian military junta had tried to discourage although it is the largest political party in the country.

It turned out that Mr. Roldos was only the winner of the first round. Since he fell short of an absolute majority, a runoff will be held, probably next month.

The Roldos victory was all the more significant because he won as a stand-in for Assad Bucaram, a former two-time mayor of Guayaquil who was disqualified from participating in the election that is paving the way for a proposed return to constitutional government here after six years of military rule. Not only was the victory a surprise to the ruling junta, led by Adm. Alfredo Poveda Burbano, but also by many local analysts. It was considered a sign that Ecuadorian populism has changed and also become attractive, for the first time, to supporters in the middle class.

The realization that the Roldos victory was an unusually significant one for this country has aroused fear and perhaps desperation in some quarters. The night of the vote count, the candidate's home in Guayaquil was machine-gunned by unknown assailants, but he was not hurt.

Alitalia Signs Option For 4 Airbus Planes

ROME, Aug. 6 (UPI) — Alitalia said yesterday it signed an option for the purchase of four A-300-BA Airbus planes from the French-German-Dutch consortium.

A final decision on whether to buy the planes will come at the end of this year, and, if it is positive, they will be available in 1980, the airline said.

home at the time. The week after his first place was confirmed, dollars became scarce on the open market in Quito and Guayaquil as buyers outpaced sellers. Mr. Roldos and some of his aides maintain that conservative business interests may be seeking to stir rightist military elements into action against him by creating what he has denounced as a "climate of economic chaos."

The military, meanwhile, has reaffirmed its commitment to turn power over to whoever wins the next round.

There is also evidence that Mr. Roldos, who favors ties with all countries, including Cuba, has a platform and a style that is noticeably different from Mr. Bucaram, a staunch anti-Communist, who, temporarily at least, has been left behind by events. Mr. Roldos is married to Mr. Bucaram's niece.

The stand of the party against the entrenched interests of the commercial and banking elites of Guayaquil and the landholding elites of Quito, the capital and its rival city, has matured. Specific proposals have now emerged for tax and agrarian reforms in this country, now an OPEC member, since its modest oil exports began in 1972.

Thus, men like Pedro Soroza, 48, a middle-class Guayaquil lawyer, also voted for Mr. Roldos, who won in this stronghold of Ecuadorian populism and also penetrated other areas in the highland sierra that never before had been won by a Guayaquil populist. A further sign of the shifting tastes of the Ecuadorian voter was that in Guayaquil a mayoral candidate specifically backed by Mr. Bucaram lost to a television personality known for his street interviews with the poor.

"This is a sick country," Mr. Soroza, the lawyer, said while sipping beer one evening with friends at an outdoor cafe, "economically, politically, morally, administratively. Financially, it all comes under one title: Backslide."

He added: "Our people are not analytical or very politicized but they feel that with Mr. Roldos' triumph change is there."

Carter Services Disrupted by Neutron Foes

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6 (UPI) — Several persons demonstrating against the neutron bomb disrupted worship services attended by President Carter today, the 33d anniversary of the Hiroshima bombing. Some were forcibly gagged and dragged from the services and nine were arrested.

One woman stood during the offertory at the First Baptist Church and tried to read what she said would be a "two-minute" statement. Three churchmen rushed over to her and held her mouth shut. She managed to blurt, "We ask you, please," before she was ejected.

Earlier, a man and woman were removed from President Carter's Sunday school class when they stood up and started to make statements protesting the neutron bomb.

Mr. Carter later told reporters he hoped there would never be another Hiroshima but deplored the action in the church.



New York Times reporter Myron Farber enters Bergen County Courthouse in Hackensack, N.J., Friday to begin his sentence.

Reporter for N.Y. Times Goes to Jail in New Jersey

By Lesley Oelsner

HACKENSACK, N.J., Aug. 6 (NYT) — A New York Times reporter has gone to jail and the New York Times Co. is paying a \$5,000-a-day fine, after Associate Justice Thurgood Marshall of the U.S. Supreme Court refused to stay those penalties any longer.

A New Jersey judge ordered last week that the reporter, Myron Farber, be jailed and the Times Co. pay the daily fine until they turn over Mr. Farber's investigative files for possible use in the murder trial of Dr. Martin J. Jaskaslevich. Mr. Farber was jailed here Friday.

The Times and Mr. Farber had hoped to have the penalties stayed pending a decision on underlying legal issues in the case.

In a seven-page opinion, Justice Marshall suggested Friday that he sided with Mr. Farber and the Times, and said he would have granted a stay pending appeal if he had been deciding the matter on the merits. But for basically procedural reasons, he denied it. He said he was "compelled" to do so because he could not "in good faith" conclude that the court would agree to hear a Times-Farber appeal at this point.

Appeal Being Sought

Lawyers for the Times and Mr. Farber said that they would seek a speedy appeal on the underlying legal issues through the New Jersey court system. Barring any further reprieve, it appeared likely that Mr. Farber would remain in jail and the Times would pay the daily fine until the Jaskaslevich trial ended.

This could occur within three to four weeks, or perhaps earlier if Judge William Arnold carries out a suggestion he made that he might declare a mistrial if the notes were not turned over.

Mr. Farber and the Times Co. stressed that they had been resisting the court order as a matter of journalistic principle, on the ground that it infringed on constitutional and statutory protections that the press needed to do its job.

"Right Thing"

In a brief meeting with reporters after he was surrendered to the Bergen County sheriff, Mr. Farber said: "I want to say that I am not

going to jail because I want to go to jail, I didn't seek to go to jail. We've exhausted our legal remedies. I believe I'm doing the right thing."

"I'm going to jail for what I believe to be the public interest, for what I believe to be the interest of my profession."

A.M. Jaskaslevich, the executive editor of the Times, accompanied Mr. Farber here, as did James Goodale, executive vice president of the Times Co. Mr. Rosenthal said to the reporters massed in the sheriff's office:

"Mr. Farber today could be any one of you from now on. The First Amendment guarantees the right to print the news. Without the right to gather the news, the right to print the news has very little meaning."

Taken to Cell Block

After the meeting with reporters, Mr. Farber was taken into the Bergen County Jail, to the cell block where he is to stay.

The dispute has become a major test of free-press and fair-trial issues. On one side, lawyers for Dr. Jaskaslevich say they need Mr. Farber's notes to conduct their defense.

On the other side, Mr. Farber and the Times, in a view widely supported by major press organizations, say that forced disclosure of information that was given to a reporter in confidence will ultimately limit the ability of the press to gather the news. If potential news gatherers cannot be sure their confidentiality will be preserved, this theory goes, they may hesitate to provide needed information.

Mr. Farber is a 40-year-old reporter who has worked for the Times since 1966. His award-winning series of articles based on an investigation into 13 mysterious deaths at a New Jersey hospital helped prompt the county prosecutor to reopen an investigation of Dr. Jaskaslevich. This, in turn, led to the doctor's indictment on charges of committing five murders. Two of the counts were dismissed this week.

The defense has repeatedly accused Mr. Farber of "collaborating" with the prosecution and has described the reporter as the "architect" of the prosecution's case.

Venice Puts One-Way Rule On Its Canals

VENICE, Aug. 6 (Reuters) — This lagoon city inaugurated a one-way system this weekend on 17 of its main canals.

The new rules followed complaints by gondoliers that they were being forced out of business by the heavy wash of a growing number of motor taxis.

With tourists unwilling to brave the bumpy gondola rides, the gondoliers held a series of protests during the last year, blocking the canals with their boats.

Even the Grand Canal, Venice's main waterway, has been subjected to the new rules. Private motorboats are banned for most of the day, although the Grand Canal will still be navigable in both directions.

The new measures drew immediate complaints from hotel owners who said that the one-way system will cause inconvenient and costly detours for their guests.



CREEPY PET — Genna Shepherd, 13, of Red Bluff, Calif., shows off her pet tarantula, Taboo, that won first place at Tehama County Fair in "most unusual pet" category.

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SYMBOLS IN GOLD 22 & 18 C

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The Korean Inquiry Lives

Frankly, we thought we'd seen the end of the Korean influence-peddling inquiry when the House ethics committee summed up what wrongdoing it had found in a year and its special prosecutor, Leon Jaworski, announced he'd gone as far as he could without Kim Dong Jo.

The inquiry suddenly revived, however, with word that Mr. Kim, the former ambassador in Washington who has been accused of bribing as many as 10 congressmen, will be responding to the committee's queries after all. His cooperation is critical; congressmen on the take from rice dealer Tongsun Park could deny they were dealing with a known foreign agent, but this is not a claim that anyone on the take from Ambassador Kim can sustain. Taking something "of any kind, whatever" from a foreign official violates a constitutional ban; it is not a crime for which a congressman can be prosecuted, but it is something for which a member could properly be punished by the House.

The key apparently is that the Koreans, after rejecting a final personal appeal by House Speaker Thomas O'Neill to receive two special emissaries on the Kim matter, felt obliged to do something to remove the bitter taste their stonewalling had left in U.S. mouths. That Mr. Jaworski, Seoul's nemesis, had meanwhile withdrawn from the inquiry and that, notwithstanding the scandal, Congress had voted military aid perhaps made it easier for Seoul to bend without seeming to lose face by buckling under U.S. pressure. The State Department encouraged a gesture of reasonableness to sweeten the future atmosphere in which Washington will regard Korea. Ethics committee chairman John Flynt Jr., D-Ga., assented, seemingly dis-

posed for personal reasons to try to show that he could extract information from the Koreans that his disaffected special counsel, Mr. Jaworski, could not.

Skepticism is very much in order, nonetheless. Mr. Flynt, with the State Department quietly seconding him, suggests that the Koreans have offered assurances that the Kim answers will be accurate and substantial: Names will be named. Hmm.

Procedurally, the terms — an exchange of letters — under which the House has agreed to question Ambassador Kim are those Mr. Jaworski earlier rejected. There is no requirement that, at least at some later point in the process, the testimony be taken under some form of oath; and there is no provision for cross-examination, though there is a prospect that "clarifying" questions can be asked. The danger is that any material provided by Mr. Kim will be merely a smear, or unusable in a subsequent House disciplinary proceeding.

The tough decisions now are Korea's to make. Having gotten through the U.S. political year bruised but upright, Seoul might well have concluded that its stonewalling had paid off. If it is in fact still prepared to consider good-faith cooperation with the House inquiry, that is greatly to its credit.

If, on the other hand, the Koreans are playing games, the cost will be heavy indeed. It will be painful to just about everybody concerned if Ambassador Kim helps verify even some of the allegations that have been made against him. But it will be a wise investment in the candor and trust that good friends and allies owe to each other.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Tip Blows His Top

Ah, what a battle of titans: Tip O'Neill, the speaker of the House, versus the White House.

And what was it all about? Well, the speaker last year got the administration to keep his friend Robert Griffin in an important job. But the administration later concluded that he had to be replaced. Apparently, not enough care was taken to assuage the speaker's sensibilities. He became angry indeed, saying he had been misled by Frank Moore, the president's emissary, and that he and Griffin had been "shabbily treated."

The White House then abandoned its posture of dignified virtue and told Vice President Mondale, no less, to find Griffin another job "worthy of his talents." But that did not appease the speaker — and he tried to take back his blocks and his dump truck. He would not allow Moore, the president's congressional liaison, into his office.

A White House spokesman called the tempest "unfortunate." That seems a mild word for cronyism, clumsiness and pouting; "silly" would be more like it. The episode's only redeeming feature is its brevity. The vice president has found Mr. Griffin a nice, new \$50,000 job. O'Neill is moving from grumpiness to magnanimity. Graham crackers and milk for all.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Other U.S. Opinion

Fedorenko Decision

The decision of a federal court judge in Florida to permit Theodore Fedorenko, accused Nazi war criminal, to keep his American citizenship was justified on the basis of the evidence presented against him.

Fedorenko... denied that he whipped and shot Jews in the notorious Nazi prison camp at Treblinka while he was a guard there during World War II. He claimed he was forced to be a guard after the Nazis took him as a prisoner.

Judge Norman C. Roettger noted that Fedorenko also was a victim of Nazi aggression. He said that the burden of proof that he had committed atrocities at the prison was not met. During the trial some of the elderly witnesses were vague about identifying him.

The judge said it appeared that some had been coached on what to say. He criticized the "tearful theatrics" and the shouts of demonstrators at the courthouse for the death penalty.

Fedorenko admitted lying on his naturalization papers when he came to this country 35 years ago, but said he did it to prevent being sent to the Soviet Union. A native of Ukraine he stated falsely that he had been a farmer in Poland when he was taken prisoner by the Nazis.

The judge said the lie was not serious enough to warrant taking away his citizenship. That would have meant deportation and possible trial as a war criminal in Europe.

Those who would convict Fedorenko for a

questionable role 35 years ago as a Nazi prison guard should remember that Prime Minister Menachem Begin of Israel many years ago, when he was an admitted revolutionary, took part in action that was considered criminal.

If Begin were to be arrested and brought to trial... there would be justifiable protests against prosecution at this late date. Time makes a big difference in memories and behavior.

—From the Waterbury (Conn.) American.

The Sinking White House

A team of government surveyors has disclosed that the White House is sinking. The building has settled about a quarter of an inch during the last 30 years.

We shouldn't wonder. There's been a lot of shifting going on during the last half-century. There was wide agreement, for example, that the Roosevelt White House was tilted far left of center. During Eisenhower's administration, pundits noted that it swung back to the right. Then back to the left again during Kennedy and Johnson. It almost sunk in the ooze under Nixon.

These days nobody knows in which direction the Carter White House is leaning. Some claim it's gone to the right, while others say no, it's really leaning left.

With all the current doubt as to direction, it's hardly surprising that the building isn't stable. Or the country either for that matter.

—From the Portland (Me.) Press Herald.

International Opinion

Weak Hand in Rhodesia

The situation in Rhodesia is one of accelerating disaster. The internal solution propounded in March has failed. It has produced no discernible progress toward a just society. The four-man government of Smith, Muzorewa, Sithole and Chirau lacks authority. Most important, fighting has increased and is expected to go on increasing. [British Foreign Secretary] Owen has neither pushed Smith and his associates into meaningful exchanges within Rhodesia nor does he seem to cut much ice with [guerrilla leaders] Nkomo and Mugabe. Without force at its disposal Britain's hand has always been a weak one. Owen's supporters say that he has made the best of it. The fact remains that he has not succeeded.

—From the Sunday Times (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

August 7, 1903

PANAMA, Columbia — The Colombian government has closed the paper El Istmeno for a six-month period following publication of an article which advocated the secession of the Isthmus of Panama, a part of Colombia, from that country, and the subsequent independence of the area. "We do not seek annexation to a foreign power," the article said. "We advocate the proclamation of a sovereign republic, governed and controlled by Isthmians alone."

Fifty Years Ago

August 7, 1928

LONDON — Vacancies for transatlantic passage aboard the huge new British airship R-100 have all been filled, it was announced today. A one-way ticket aboard the dirigible, now in final stages of completion in Yorkshire, costs \$5,000, but more than a hundred applications have had to be turned down. The R-100, which boasts a dance hall, palm court, veranda cafe, staterooms, and libraries, is due to be launched for trial flights early next month.



U.S. Human-Rights Laws: Trade Barrier?

By Rowland Evans and Robert Novak

WASHINGTON — The conflict over President Carter's human-rights program broke into an embarrassing boil on Aug. 3 when one of this nation's best Asian friends, Philippine Foreign Minister Carlos Romulo, boycotted Assistant Secretary of State Pat Derian's brief appearance at a meeting here of U.S. Asian allies.

As Mr. Carter's human-rights spearpoint, Derian wields a sharp weapon which drew blood on her visit to Manila last year. "She was rude to President Marcos," one ranking diplomat said. "Romulo was boycotting her here as an individual, not as a U.S. government official."

Allies of Derian insist she was only doing her duty in Manila. They insist, too, that the wave of new laws requiring strict human-rights accountability before U.S. arms, police equipment or ordinary commercial goods can be approved for export are making her job more complex than it used to be.

Under Attack

True or not, Derian and her rapidly expanding Office of Human Rights and Humanitarian Affairs are under attack — still largely subterranean — from the administration's political and economic specialists, from trade experts in the Commerce Department and from U.S. manufacturers. Thus far, the effect on the damnable Derian, a veteran of the Mississippi civil rights wars, is not noticeable.

On July 17 she hired liberal arms-specialist Stephen Cohen from the State Department's policy-planning staff to supervise all security-assistance exports (arms and police equipment) from the human-rights standpoint. Cohen

was the 10th top professional named to Derian's staff. At least two more are wanted.

Human-rights activists at the State Department argue that new laws linking arms sales to human rights made the hiring of Cohen mandatory. But the Pentagon, jealous about its arms-control powers, is angered. Cohen's new role is also resented by some officials in the office of Lucy Benson, undersecretary of state for security assistance.

Special Clout

More to the point is Derian's zeal as a political activist. High-ranking diplomats report that to push human-rights goals of Jimmy Carter, Derian is blunt. She informed the leaders of at least one foreign country with a poor human-rights record that as the only assistant secretary of state sworn in by Mr. Carter himself, she possesses special clout. Insiders say she is the only assistant secretary who rates a regular private weekly session with Secretary of State Cyrus Vance.

Some sins attributed to her may be exaggerated. For example, con-

sider the case of the \$411 worth of steel "groin protectors" and helmets for riot police in Indonesia (which has human-rights problems but sells the U.S. 9 percent of its imported oil). In fact, that deal was approved Aug. 4 after a delay of a mere two weeks.

But Mark Schneider, Derian's top aide and Sen. Edward Kennedy's former legislative assistant, apparently had disapproved the deal. His initials appear on a confidential memorandum on which a lower-ranking official had written "no go" for the "groin" gear. Indeed, the higher-up decision to overrule Schneider may have resulted from press inquiries, curious over the fate of Indonesia's request.

Delays

These "protectors" are significant (except for those who wear them) only as a symbol of how encompassing the U.S. human-rights role has become. The larger problem is agonizing delays in getting Derian's approval for big, lucrative, commercial deals between U.S. manufacturers and foreign buyers in countries found guilty of human wrongs.

More than \$600 million worth of U.S. exports to Argentina (including \$270 million for Allis-Chalmers generators) have been held up more than four months. An additional half-billion dollars in military sales is in the same "hold" category, with no assurance that export licenses will be granted.

"Argentina is looking to Europe and Japan, even to the Soviet Union, for other sources for this stuff," a State Department economic expert said. "Once these trade patterns change they tend to stay changed."

Although both the military and commercial portions of these potential sales to Argentina are restricted by new human-rights laws which limit Derian's discretion, and her mushrooming empire at State seem to want more, not less, restraints. That is clear from the initials "M.S." on the original decision to reject the "groin protectors."

Such zeal has led Derian into deep trouble with the Philippines in the past. It could lead her into trouble with the White House in the near future.

More Third-World News Sought

By Mustapha Masmoudi

TUNIS — Calling for a new world order is no easy task, especially when it means facing the hostile reaction of the developed countries and the big international news agencies. We, the non-aligned countries, see in their attitude clear evidence of a lack of understanding

of our aims. For, we merely intend to establish a more balanced exchange of news and thus to promote international friendship through reciprocal knowledge of the world's peoples. We are anxious to create a "pool" of non-aligned news agencies that would add to the transnational agencies already giving positive coverage of matters concerning our countries.

That there is imbalance in news reporting cannot be denied. For example, a draft report of a study of coverage in 16 Latin American newspapers by the Latin American Institute for Transnational Studies shows that 80 percent of the overall volume of messages distributed throughout the world are put out by a very few news agencies. Hence, the role of the non-aligned countries' news media is reduced to that of a consumer. Moreover, news concerning the problems that non-aligned countries face in their development efforts is sadly lacking within the mass of news disseminated.

Sean MacBride, chairman of Unesco's International Communications Commission, demonstrated the disturbing discrepancy in the rate of coverage and the blatant lack of interest on the part of the big agencies in the problems of the Third World, by citing these figures on the location of the five largest news agencies' correspondents throughout the world: 34 percent in the United States, 23 percent in Europe, 17 percent in Asia and Australia, 1 percent in Latin America, 6 percent in the Middle East and 4 percent in Africa.

There are other obvious abuses as well in the prevailing world information order, particularly the tendentious reporting or interpreting of the news emanating from various international conferences, as well as the silence that greets any event that testifies to our desire to emerge from underdevelopment. Such "omissions," sometimes due to negligence, but more often to deliberate policy, in fact result in our being portrayed by caricature and occasionally ridicule.

Significantly, Western media reporting on the General Committee on European-Arab Dialogue in Tunis in February, 1977, did not hesitate to express a skepticism tainted with hostility that in no way reflected the statements of the European participants.

Some news organizations, including some of the biggest and most influential, ignore the essential elements of objective, serious-minded information and turn deliberately to sensationalism. They elect to draw from the facts only their "big-event" aspects, to enlarge, emotionalize, and shock, missing the real meaning and significance of the situation. Some don't even attempt to hide their bias. Any item of news not fitting in with their preconceived ideas, and perhaps ideologies, is pushed aside and ignored.

At present, there is nothing we as news-consumer countries can do to

protect ourselves from abuse. Nor can we use these same mass media to supplement or rectify information damaging to our interests or our dignity, since such elementary rights are often absent. Nothing short of a universal ethic, maybe even an international right, would suffice to redress this deficiency.

Thus, there is no question of our attacking freedom of expression, but rather of assuring other peoples' right of expression. In fact, the concept of a new world information order does not imply that the state will take over the development of those countries' news media. On the contrary it entails fostering the development of those countries' news media to enable them to participate in a better balanced flow of news among all areas of the world. Far from seeking any curb on freedom of the press, this concept intends to promote it by increasing the sources of information.

UN Efforts

The United Nations now has a growing interest in this question as shown by the organization in Tunis, last October, by the Center for Economic and Social Information of the United Nations, of an international colloquium on the subject.

We might also mention the seminar of news agencies organized by Unesco's Commission for the Study of Communications Problems that looked into the structures of news organizations, technological progress in news transmission, the content of news, its objectivity and balance, and relations between news agencies, newspapers, and other media. We also expect the next UN General Assembly to focus attention on this question.

We would hope that our Western partners would work with us in the interests of humanity as a whole.

Mustapha Masmoudi is chairman of the International Council for the Coordination of Information in the Non-Aligned Countries. He wrote this article for The New York Times.

China: U.S. Need Not Be Beggar

By Kiyoshi Nasu

NEW YORK — In trying to normalize relations with the Peking government within the framework of the Shanghai Communiqué of 1972, the Carter administration seems to misunderstand the mind of the Asian people. During my recent visit to the Far East, many political, business and academic leaders in the area expressed their deep concern that should the United States sever diplomatic relations and abrogate the mutual defense treaty with the Republic of China, a faithful ally in Asia, and thus act contrary to one of the most important Confucian values, the United States would lose forever the trust and confidence of the Asian people, including the mainland Chinese, and thus alienate all of Asia.

The Peking government has laid down three conditions to the United States to normalize relations: severance of diplomatic relations with Taiwan, withdrawal of U.S. forces and military facilities from Taiwan, and abrogation of the mutual defense treaty with Taiwan.

Dire Straits

Should the U.S. accept these conditions, Taiwan would be placed in dire straits.

Liberal U.S. scholars maintain that the United States should normalize relations with Peking immediately in order to keep Peking from ever reaching rapprochement with Moscow. This contention is groundless. The hostility between China and the Soviet Union is based on deep-rooted factors such as national rivalry and territorial problems.

The Washington-Peking relations also would not change. The Peking leaders still consider the United States a capitalist-imperialist state and will continue to do so until they realize that communism is not the way of the modern world. Normalization would not change that rationale. Following the normalization, Peking could approach Moscow at any time.

Washington-Moscow relations on the other hand, would be further strained, making the world situation worse.

Two U.S. presidents and two secretaries of state have visited Peking on 10 occasions during the last five years. No ranking figures from Communist China have paid an official visit to Washington. Many Asians wonder why the United States, the greatest nation on earth, has to be so servile as to beg for normalization; and why the United States is unnecessarily negotiating from a position of weakness, seemingly unaware of possible repercussions such normalization will bring about to Taiwan and to Asia's security.

Peking eagerly hopes that the United States will retain its influence in the Far East. It is Peking that needs, desires and covets normalization. It also needs U.S. technology and assistance.

Accordingly, U.S. leaders should not have made another pilgrimage to Communist China, but the Communist Chinese leaders would have visited Washington. It should have been the United States that presented its own conditions for normalizing relations with the Peking government.

The United States conditions should be based on the following principles: that the United States will not betray its faithful ally; that it will continue to uphold the human rights and self-determination of the people of Taiwan; that normalization will not do anything to cause repercussions and endanger peace and security in the Far East and in southeast Asia; and that normalization will not do anything to seriously prejudice the peaceful settlement of the Taiwan problem by the Taiwanese and Chinese.

The United States should firmly state that, until the problem of Taiwan is settled, the United States will maintain normal diplomatic relations and the mutual defense treaty with the nationalist Chinese. At the same time, the U.S. should state its willingness to establish normal relations with Peking.

Communist China would not immediately accept the U.S. conditions, and would make a big fuss at the same time. Asians, including mainland Chinese, will surely pay more respect to the United States.

The United States should never commit the folly of giving a faithful ally and independent nation to the Communist camp, while stripping 17 million people of their homeland and human rights.

Kiyoshi Nasu, a former member to the editorial board of the Mainichi Newspapers, Tokyo, wrote this article for The New York Times.

News Analysis

China Seen Warning Vietnam in Feud

By Henry Kamm

BANGKOK (NYT) — The great falling-out between China and Vietnam has given more delight than concern to Southeast Asian governments fearful of the two major Communist powers in this region, but they respect the customs of diplomacy and do not let their pleasure show.

For the time being, the verbal escalation of the dispute between the former allies has not given rise to fears of war between them, but predictions of the course that events might take are guarded among both Asian officials and Western diplomats.

With minor differences in interpretation, arising largely from the secretiveness of both governments, which has not changed despite the high pitch of mutual accusations, a consensus has emerged on the causes of the dispute, although the abruptness with which a strained but publicly polite relationship broke down puzzles many observers.

Sizing up the prospects for the Chinese-Vietnamese negotiations scheduled for this month, diplomats and other sources feel that the controversy is so fundamental that a papering over is the best that Beijing and Hanoi can hope for. The primary issues in dispute are assumed to be the steady drift of

Vietnam into the Soviet camp and Vietnam's border war with Cambodia, China's client state.

End of Balancing Act

After skillfully walking on a razor's edge through 15 years of the Chinese-Soviet dispute, and obtaining supplies from both countries to conduct its war against the United States and South Vietnam, Hanoi has drawn closer to Moscow since its military victory and thus stoked China's fears of encirclement by pro-Soviet states.

The end of Vietnam's balancing act is attributed to a decline in diplomatic craftsmanship, particularly since the death of Ho Chi Minh, and Hanoi's failure to consolidate in peace what it gained in war.

Apparent economic mismanagement, coupled with widespread resistance on the part of southern Vietnam's population to incorporation into a state-managed economy, caused economic problems for Hanoi that made it necessary to turn again and again to the Soviet Union for economic assistance.

Vietnam's choice of Moscow over Peking as its principal ally is believed to have been dictated largely by the tendency of small nations to embrace a distant nation rather than one with which they share a border.

Vietnam's recent entry into the Soviet-dominated Council for Mutual Economic Assistance formalized this alignment, and indications from Peking are that the move infuriated China.

Murky Question

The causes of Vietnam's war with Cambodia are clear — a constantly disputed border and a long history of mutual antagonism — but the question of whether Vietnam or Cambodia bears a preponderance of responsibility for its outbreak is murky.

China is regarded as having had no choice but to side with its client in Phnom Penh, but it has been here that China has thrown its support most behind Cambodia as a state behind the regime of Prime Minister Pol Pot.

The radical Cambodian regime is believed to be an embarrassment to Peking, because Phnom Penh is carrying Maoist dogma on social organization to ruthless extremes, while China has diminished its dogmatism in favor of practical approaches to making the country more livable.

Asian and diplomatic analysts believe that China sought an opportunity to warn Vietnam that no matter how close its relationship with Moscow, China is the principal power with which any Southeast Asian country has to reckon.

That opportunity arose when Vietnam launched a series of economic measures to end the continuing deviations from the rigors of a socialist economy that, more than three years after the war, still set southern Vietnam apart from the north and were beginning to spread northward.

The attack on private enterprise struck especially hard at the ethnic Chinese in Vietnam — estimated at 1.2 million to 1.5 million, mostly in southern Vietnam. So did the deportation of city dwellers to rugged "new economic zones" in uninhabited, often densely forested regions.

In response, China cut off economic aid to Vietnam, attributed the exodus of ethnic Chinese — perhaps 150,000 so far — to Vietnamese persecution, withdrew its ambassador from Hanoi and closed Vietnam's three consulates in China.

Analysis does not believe that Vietnam provoked the falling-out with China by aiming its measures at its Chinese minority. They suspect that China would have used any excuse that presented itself to pick a fight with Vietnam in order to assert its anger and might.

China's actions are seen here as deliberate provocation, to be read in Hanoi as a warning that it must reconsider its closeness to the Soviet Union.

While their breach deepens, China and Vietnam miss no opportunity to put their case to other nations, in Asia and beyond. But no analyst is ready to predict the course of the dispute between powers who remain deeply uncommunicative to the outside world on the essence of their policies.

2 U.S. Reporters Get New Threat By Soviet Judge

MOSCOW, Aug. 6 (UPI) — Two U.S. reporters who were fined last week for failing to print a court-ordered retraction of a story judged libelous, face a second deadline tomorrow and a warning from the judge that he will take "different measures" if they fail to comply.

Craig Whitney, of The New York Times, and Harold Piper, of The Baltimore Sun, were convicted last month of slander for articles they wrote involving a Georgian dissident.

The court ordered them to print a retraction in either a Soviet or a U.S. newspaper and to pay more than \$3,000 in court costs. Both newspapers refused to print the retractions.

Both reporters were out of the country during the trial. Mr. Whitney returned to Moscow two weeks ago and Mr. Piper is scheduled to return Aug. 14.

Last week, the court fined both reporters \$50 rubles each (\$72.50) for failing to comply with the retraction order. Mr. Whitney paid the court costs and fines for both reporters, but said he was doing so "under protest."



BUS PLUNGE.—Rescuers work at lake in Eastman, Quebec, where bus, carrying mostly handicapped persons returning from a theater outing, sank Friday night. The bus plunged into the lake after its brakes failed. Forty-one of the 48 persons aboard were killed.

41 Killed After Bus Plunges Into Lake in Quebec

EASTMAN, Quebec, Aug. 6 (UPI) — A bus carrying physically and mentally handicapped persons lost its brakes on a steep road, plunged into a lake and sank, killing 41 of the 48 persons aboard.

"The people were screaming. They called 'It's so cold. It's so cold. It's so cold. We want help,'" said Norman Carpenter, who estimated that it

took 30 minutes for the bus to sink after the crash Friday night. Others said it took 15 minutes.

"Before that time, everybody, they cried," said Mr. Carpenter, a piano player at the nearby Lac d'Argent Hotel.

The group was returning from a theater outing when the brakes of the bus failed. It apparently left the road and hit Lac d'Argent at about 40 to 45 mph. It

skipped along the water for 500 feet, then settled under 60 feet of water and on about three feet of bottom mud, police said.

Police attached a cable to the bus yesterday and pulled it onto land.

The bodies were removed for identification to Asbestos, about 40 miles away, where a center for the handicapped had hired the bus for the theater trip.

In '71 Bid by Lin Piao

Chou Said to Have Led Anti-Coup Force

HONG KONG, Aug. 6 (UPI) — The late Premier Chou En-lai took direct command of the armed forces and played the key role in crushing a plot to assassinate party chairman Mao Tse-tung and seize power in 1971, according to a Chinese Army report.

The plot is said to have been led by Lin Piao, the defense minister and party vice chairman, who died when the plane in which he apparently tried to flee to the Soviet Union crashed in Outer Mongolia.

Called "Outline of Project 571," the plot was to kill Mao and make Lin Li-kuei, then deputy chief of the state operations committee, the party chairman, according to the report, which was quoted by the Chinese news agency last week.

Some details have been disclosed since the plot was reportedly foiled

in mid-September, 1971, but this is believed to be the first time that Mr. Chou's role as temporary commander-in-chief has been recounted.

His role is described in an article by the theoretical group of the Academy of Military Science of the People's Liberation Army, in connection with the army's 51st anniversary on Aug. 1.

'Direct' Command

The report appeared in the People's Daily, the party newspaper, the Chinese news agency said, quoting parts of it.

Marshal Lin began his rise to power when he backed Mao in a 1959 showdown with Peng Teh-huai that cost Marshal Peng his job as defense minister. Marshal Lin later leapt forward into prominence during the Cultural Revolution when he was lauded as Mao's "closest comrade-in-arms." A party congress named him as Mao's "successor."

He ran afoul of Mao when his supporters began to declare that he "directly commanded" the army.

"Chou En-lai repeatedly stressed that Chairman Mao was supreme commander of the army, insisting that reports must be made to

Chairman Mao for instructions on all major questions concerning the army," the report says.

After a meeting of the party's central committee in August and September of 1970, Mr. Chou began to trim Marshal Lin's power base by removing some of his followers from positions that they had "usurped" in the army.

It was as a result of this that the "Outline of Project 571" was conceived. The plan reportedly called for a step-by-step campaign to prepare for seizing power after Mao was killed by the sabotage of a train in which he was traveling in East China. The planned assassination had the code name "B-52."

The plot was discovered and events came to a head on Sept. 8, 1971, when Marshal Lin launched the coup. It was not put down immediately. There was a touch-and-go situation for five days, until Sept. 13, when Marshal Lin fled the country and other top military leaders were killed or arrested.

"In smashing the counterrevolutionary coup d'etat planned by Lin Piao, Comrade Chou En-lai was in the commanding position," the army report says. His action to control troop movements was instrumental in "avoiding a catastrophe."

Obituary

Frank Fontaine, Created Comic Character on TV

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 6 — Comedian Frank Fontaine, 58, best known for his television character "Crazy Guggenheim," died of an apparent heart attack moments after leaving a Spokane, Wash., stage where he had just accepted a \$25,000 check for heart research.

Dan Splain, Mr. Fontaine's longtime friend, said that the comic had just finished an act Friday night before a convention of the Fraternal Order of Eagles when he was stricken.

Mr. Fontaine developed his character, a cheerful drunk in a tuxedo, for Jackie Gleason's television show in the early 1960s.

He frequently said he had been in show business "all my life" — and there was some truth in this — his parents were vaudevillians. But his own career actually began when he was 8 years old.

Early Act

"I had a great act," he laughed. "I was supposed to sit on my father's lap — and fall asleep as he sang 'Sonny Boy' to me. Maybe that's where I got that line for the John L.C. Sweeney character: 'I wasn't doin' nothin'!'"

The early stage appearance, however, led to further appearances, and in those early years, Mr. Fontaine was a singer.

He made his first hit with an appearance on the Major Bowes Amateur Hour. He won first place and was signed to tour the country with the Bowes troupe. This led to other offers.

He achieved a small measure of fame as solo comedian and with

skit appearances in a review, "A La Carte," but it was an appearance at the annual dinner of the Radio Writers Guild in 1949 that marked the turn in his career. Jack Benny was there with his writers.

Mr. Benny suggested that he come up with a character who could be identified only with him — something that would be audibly impressive. The result was "John L.C. Sweeney."

He became a regular on the Jack Benny Show in 1950, then tried out a radio show of his own — a comedy-variety format — introducing a new character, Fred Trump, the All-American Bore — in 1952.

Own Program

By 1955, he had his own program on Los Angeles television and was appearing regularly on others such as the Ed Sullivan Show, Scott Music Hall and the Jack Paar Show.

Over the years, he appeared in such films as "The Model and the Marriage Broker," "Stella," "Call Me Mister," and "Scared Stiff."

He continued to play in nightclubs and made several industrial films, but another break was waiting: Jackie Gleason saw him in one of his appearances on the Perry Como Show — and said he wanted him for the TV show he was doing in New York.

Mr. Fontaine was dubious. "Two fat guys," he said, "ain't funny." But Mr. Gleason was determined — and so "Crazy Guggenheim" was born as foil to Gleason's "Joe The Barrender" character in a weekly skit.

© Los Angeles Times

White Elephant Image

Montreal's 2d Airport Trying to Get Off Ground

By Henry Giniger

MONTREAL (NYT) — Ever since Montreal's big Mirabel International Airport began operations in November, 1975, it has been called a white elephant.

Fewer passengers than expected, higher deficits, adverse publicity, a continuing lack of connections with the rest of the country and inadequate links with Montreal have contributed to the airport's unflattering public image.

Transport Canada, the federal government agency that runs the airports and other transportation facilities, has decided that, if the image cannot be erased, perhaps it can be made likable.

Thus, in the last few months, a graceful, even jovial white elephant has been appearing in advertisements in the press and in trade publications designed to reconcile the public and the travel industry with what is supposed to be Canada's major aeronautical point of entry and departure.

Vincent Paquette, head of Transport Canada's public affairs department for Quebec, recalled how Volkswagen's first car was deprecatingly called a bug or a beetle when it appeared in the United States. "Volkswagen just adopted the terms and sold a lot of cars that way," he said.

Before Mirabel is as successful, it is generally agreed, a major decision must be made in Ottawa. That is to begin moving most of the air traffic handled by Montreal's second and older airport, Dorval, to Mirabel. In April, the federal minister of transport, Otto Lang, promised to produce by January a schedule of transfers, but most people here are skeptical about it.

Those dealing with the problem say that the \$650 million invested in Mirabel will not pay off until it becomes the only center of long-distance flights. Dorval would handle regional flights and private traffic and continue as a maintenance center.

There is a lot of resistance to the change. Canada's two major airlines, Air Canada and Canadian Pacific, have been installed at Dorval for years and are reluctant to move their domestic operations. Thousands of people who work at Dorval live close by and dislike the idea of changing.

Passengers also are resisting the change because Dorval is about 18 miles, or 20 minutes, from central Montreal. Mirabel is 35 miles away, or twice the travel time.

The result is that most passengers coming to Montreal from western Canada for a flight abroad must change airports. Passengers arriving at Mirabel from abroad must, most of the time, change air-

ports to continue to other points in North America.

A few airlines, like Air France, Alitalia and Lufthansa, are allowed to continue to Toronto, and there are a few direct flights a day into Mirabel from other Canadian cities.

Max Bruch, Air France's station manager for Mirabel, said that this was not enough and that the problem will not be solved "until Mirabel is connected with the rest of the country." Otherwise, he has only minor grievances against the Mirabel operation.

The new ad campaign is meant to counter, among other things, an aggressive campaign by Logan International Airport in Boston. Logan has been telling Canadian travelers and travel agents that, if they arrive in Boston, they can continue to Europe from the same airport.

Mirabel's connections with Montreal are also defective. A special highway from Montreal to Mirabel was stopped miles short of its goal by the Quebec government, which was reluctant to proceed until Mirabel became the main center of passenger and freight traffic that it was meant to be.

A plan for high-speed rail connections between Montreal and Mirabel has never been started. A 400-acre industrial zone equipped at a cost of almost \$4 million is empty because promotion has been inadequate and because potential manufacturers have been put off by the lack of services in an isolated rural area.

Dorval, which handles 8 million passengers each year, is crowded and has few amenities and limited possibilities for expansion. Because it is close to populated areas, it is forced to suspend operations at midnight because of noise.

Mirabel has enough space and isolation so that it can work around the clock and can expand from its present single terminal to six if need be. Last year, 2.7 million persons came through it instead of the expected 3.5 million. It began operations at a time when the oil crisis had seriously hurt air travel and did not expand as expected.

Last year, Mirabel had a deficit of almost \$50 million, the largest part from loan repayments. By itself, Mirabel is considered an efficient and comfortable airport where passengers and their baggage are moved quickly from airplane to exit.

But the spacious terminal has a somewhat empty and desolate look. It needs most of those 8 million persons that Dorval handles rather uncomfortably before the white elephant ceases to be a pejorative term.

Lisbon Deadline Expires On Forming New Cabinet

LISBON, Aug. 6 (UPI) — A presidential deadline for a solution to Portugal's government crisis expired today with the political parties still bickering about what should come next.

President Antonio Ramalho Eanes, who five days ago gave the parties until today to form a new Cabinet of their own or face the creation of a presidential technocrat government, scheduled another round of talks for tomorrow with the four major parties.

Despite separate, last-minute consultations between the pivotal Socialists and their former conservative allies and the Communists yesterday, politicians said that no compromise was in sight, making the appointment of a nonpartisan Cabinet almost certain.

The crisis was triggered two weeks ago when the conservative Center Democrats abandoned the six-month-old coalition to press for the ouster of Agriculture Minister Luis Salas, whom they accused of pushing "pro-leftist farm policies."

All four big minority parties have said they are willing for Gen. Eanes to attempt a remedy of his own, but outgoing Socialist Premier Mario Soares has warned the president against endangering the nation's young democracy by as-

suming too much power for himself.

The pro-Soviet Communists have echoed the Socialist admonition, while the conservatives and Social Democrats back a more forceful role for Gen. Eanes.

With interparty hostility riding high, many politicians said they doubted that a new government could last until the regularly scheduled 1980 elections, making an early return to the polls nearly inevitable.

Political and news media speculation on whom Gen. Eanes will ask to head a new government has run wild, with about 25 names mentioned.

Politicians said that Gen. Eanes probably would end the speculation by late in the week, after meeting Wednesday with the watchdog military Revolutionary Council.

Taipei Prelate Quits To Head University

VATICAN CITY, Aug. 6 (UPI) — Pope Paul VI has accepted the resignation of Archbishop Stanislaus Lo Kuang of Taipei but has asked him to continue to run that archdiocese as apostolic administrator, the Vatican announced yesterday.

It said Archbishop Lo Kuang, 67, resigned after the pope appointed him to succeed Cardinal Paul Yu Pin as rector of Fu Jen Catholic University.

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President Urho Kekkonen, 78: Health appears vulnerable.

Finland Asks: Who Will Succeed Kekkonen?

A Delicate Balancing Act Is Critical

By R.W. Apple Jr.

HELSINKI (NYT) — In Finland, there is one question that never goes away. People have been posing it for almost a decade, but never with more urgency than now. Who, the politicians and diplomats ask, will succeed Urho Kekkonen as president? The rugged, resolute Mr. Kekkonen, who has kept Finland balanced between East and West since taking office in 1956, was elected to a new six-year term in January. He is entertaining no thoughts of stepping down. But having been born with this century, he is 78 years old, and his health appears to be vulnerable.

"He doesn't ski as much as he once did," a friend reported. "He's not sick, but he isn't as strong as he used to be."

Potential successors are already jockeying for position. But political maneuvering here is subtle, and most of those who will discuss the situation do so only on the condition that they remain anonymous. A muting of voices is one of the consequences of life in the shadow not only of the Soviet Union, but also of a president as powerful as Mr. Kekkonen.

Critical Choice

Finding the right successor, someone who can preserve Finland's independence while continuing to pacify Moscow, is critical for the Finns. Mr. Kekkonen has made himself the indispensable man by his skill in dealing with the Russians; in 1974 an election was postponed to assure Moscow that continuity would be maintained, and Mr. Kekkonen has faced only token opposition in elections of 1962, 1968 and this year.

"The choice will tell us a lot about the direction this country is going to take," a Western diplomat said. "How far will they go to keep the Russians happy?"

Under the Finnish Constitution, the president is responsible for foreign policy, and some Finns would like to give some of the powers to the prime minister, a less influential figure.

Finland could easily have become another Poland or Hungary. It was defeated by the Soviet Union in the winter war of 1939-40. Having allied itself with Nazi Germany in 1941, Finland was defeated by Mos-

cow a second time, and it was forced to accept arduous peace terms. Its southeastern border lies 90 miles from Leningrad. But the Finns, and Mr. Kekkonen in particular, have clung tenaciously to the middle ground.

Concessions

In part, this has involved what the Finnish government views as concessions to reality: the extension of Mr. Kekkonen's term for four years beginning in 1974, making possible a linkup with Western Europe's Common Market; a common understanding that the Communist-dominated Finnish People's Democratic League would be included in parliamentary coalitions; silence from the government and press on the subject of Soviet dissidents, and an intensive program of cultural and political interchange with the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe.

At the same time, Mr. Kekkonen has emphasized Finland's ability to function outside the tensions between East and West. It trades heavily with both. Helsinki has served as the site of a number of international conferences, including the European Security Conference of 1975. And Finland makes major contributions to the United Nations, supplying three assistant secretaries-general and the coordinator of the Middle East peacekeeping force, Gen. Eino Sillanpaa. Some critics in the West say that Mr. Kekkonen has given too much away. They believe that, behind a facade of democracy, Finland has tacitly granted the Russians veto power over its policies. The critics call this process "Finlandization."

'Excessive Servility'

Jorn Donner, a novelist and filmmaker of Swedish descent, is among the few domestic critics willing to state his case openly. While conceding that he votes for Mr. Kekkonen — "a man more necessary than

beloved" — Mr. Donner is critical of what he calls "excessive servility toward Moscow."

But the vast majority of prominent Finns and of Westerners who live in Finland believe that Mr. Kekkonen has maintained as much independence, given the geopolitical facts with which Finland must live, as anyone could have. The leader of a major political party noted with pride that neither Finnish culture nor the Finnish economy had fallen under Soviet dominance. The Soviet Union accounts for only about 20 percent of Finland's export trade.

"Whatever they have done to appease the Russians, they have done with their eyes open," said a diplomat who has lived here for three years. "They have drawn the lessons of their own history, and you cannot argue with the fact that 33 years after World War II, their voice is heard in both Washington and Moscow."

Preserving that voice would be the goal of the popularly chosen 300 electors who would then elect a president. They would choose among the nominees of the major parties. Although theoretically free to choose an outsider, they would consider that too risky, in the view of local analysts. In fact, most of the speculation centers on three candidates — two from the Center Party and one from the Social Democratic Party. They are:

• Ahti Karjalainen, a 55-year-old economist who has served as finance minister, foreign minister and prime minister in governments since 1971. Now a director of the Bank of Finland, he is a member of the Center Party, which has its strength in rural areas and small towns.

• Johannes Virolainen, a 64-year-old agronomist who also belongs to the Center Party. He has held the same Cabinet positions as Mr. Karjalainen and serves as minister of agriculture.

• Mauno Koivisto, 55, a former prime minister, who belongs to the Social Democratic Party, which in the 1960s dropped leaders whom the Soviet Union opposed. He is an unorthodox politician, a populist of

craggy, Lincolnian appearance who is popular with the general public but unpopular with the leaders of his party. If they have their way, he may never be nominated, but he has a large following.

It appears probable that the Electoral College, which has real power in Finland, would be composed roughly the same way as recent parliaments. If so, three of the four biggest parties — Social Democratic, Center, Communist and Conservative — would have to unite to form a majority. In that situation, the Center Party, from which Mr. Kekkonen came, would be likely to provide his successor.

"The Center Party has kept the keys to power since the republic was founded in 1919," said Jan Magnus Jansson, editor of Hufvudstadsbladet, a Swedish-language daily here. "In almost every case, they are the most acceptable partner for other parties."

Weaknesses

Both Mr. Virolainen and Mr. Karjalainen have weaknesses. Mr. Virolainen is considered too pro-Western. According to members of Parliament from several parties, he has only "correct" relations with the Soviet embassy. All politicians expect the embassy to make its wishes known, and some expect it to oppose Mr. Virolainen.

Mr. Karjalainen, on the other hand, is thought to be a Soviet favorite. An East European diplomat said of him: "He's flexible, he understands, he's someone we can deal with." Once considered the favorite to succeed Mr. Kekkonen, Mr. Karjalainen incurred the president's displeasure in 1971 by seeking to seek the position too openly. Since then, he has made a modest comeback, and his absence from ministerial office since 1975 may prove to be a benefit. Even in Finland, politicians with nonpolitical images are in vogue.

Asked which man his party would choose, an influential member of the Center Party said that the person must "understand the rules of our relationship with the Soviet Union, and he must be reliable, a consistent man with long experience."

Was he describing Mr. Karjalainen? "There are those who came the reply, 'who would be inclined to reach that conclusion.'"

2 Years After Dioxine Accident, A Cloud Still Hangs Over Seveso, Italy

Residents Fear Long-Term Effects of Toxic Chemical

By Piero Valsecchi

SEVESO, Italy (AP) — Two years after a toxic cloud killed animals, destroyed vegetation and forced evacuation, parts of this city of 17,000 near Milan are still dead, its residents barred and farming forbidden.

But some residents are returning to the less polluted surrounding areas, despite lingering fears over the long-term effects of dioxine poisoning.

The case, considered Italy's worst ecological disaster, still is far from over.

The cloud of the highly toxic chemical, leaking from the Swiss-owned firm Icmesa, engulfed a large area of this northern Italian town, forcing evacuation of about 800 residents. About 500 have returned.

Residents Barred

A few families remain away by choice, claiming the area to be unsafe. The others, about 280 evacuated from the most polluted area — the 87.3-hectare (215-acre) Zone A — are barred from their property, perhaps forever.

It is still prohibited to raise vegetables, fruits and poultry in an area of 1,780 hectares (4,394 acres). Meanwhile, controversy and

fears about the long-term effects on the health of residents have not faded, and many are frightened by reports that dioxine may have serious effects on the liver, as suggested by some Italian and foreign researchers.

Seveso's death rate and the incidence of liver diseases there have not increased after dioxine pollution; rates are below the national average. But, according to Carlo Vezzoni, an official of the special regional relief organization in Seveso, many residents still feel unsafe.

Birth Rate Drops

A major evidence of uncertainty and fear among residents is the severe drop in the area's birth rate — to 12.6 per thousand last year and early this year from an average of 17.8 per thousand from 1973 through 1976.

Dioxine's effects on pregnant women have not been established, a Seveso doctor said. Authorities suggested birth control for Seveso residents after several women resorted to abortion fearing that their unborn babies would be malformed.

The major problem is that the effects of dioxine on humans are virtually unknown, Mr. Vezzoni said. Means for dealing with the problem in Seveso had to be developed on the spot, as this was the world's first known major case of dioxine pollution.

Several Days

In fact, it took several days to realize the potential danger and extent of the pollution after a valve at the Icmesa plant burst under extreme heat and allowed 4.5 pounds of dioxine to spread in a white cloud over Seveso.

Dioxine is a by-product of TCDD, a chemical once used as a defoliant in the Vietnam War.

About 50 persons were hospitalized a few days after the leak, most of them suffering from skin eruptions. Some children have permanent scars. Numbers of birds and other animals died, and trees and vegetables withered.

Evacuation was ordered 10 days later. Since then, Zone A has become a dead land. Weeds have grown close to the shattered, abandoned houses in the fenced area, barred to everybody except scientists in white overalls and protective masks.

A total of 77,000 animals that lived in the zone and nearby areas have been killed and their carcasses destroyed with acid. Tons of polluted foliage and grass have been buried in the zone.

Scraped Earth

The zone also contains tons of earth scraped from the top 20 to 30 centimeters (8 to 12 inches) of the central 32 hectares (79 acres).

Residents who are still barred from their houses are being compensated and given a chance to rebuild in unpolluted areas of Seveso and in nearby villages.

The total cost of the Icmesa incident is estimated by Italian authorities at 110 billion lire (\$121 million). It could be fully charged to Givaudan, the Swiss-based parent company of Icmesa, if a pending civil suit puts full responsibility on the Swiss company.

Givaudan, which is part of the Hoffman-La Roche pharmaceutical and chemical group, has reemployed in its Italian subsidiaries all 110 Icmesa workers after the firm was closed following the leakage.

Business was another reason for her decision. Along with her son and a daughter, she runs a cafe and a tobacco shop. Mrs. Grassi, a widow, said she was tired of living in a

motel, as most of the evacuees do.

Giorgio Riva, 62, returned to his home because he owns it and because he does not believe in what he said are the exaggerated dangers of dioxine.

"I ate fruits and vegetables from my garden in the days that followed the leakage, before evacuation, and nothing happened to me and my wife," he said. "Certainly on that day something serious happened, as I found dead birds and I felt strange itching. By now everything is over."

Declared a health official: "People think that after reclamation and removal of the polluted land there is no longer any danger. We think, however, that the ban is right as a precautionary measure. We can only warn them against underestimating the potential danger of dioxine."

The potential danger has induced authorities to carry out about 600,000 blood tests and other medical checks on residents since July, 1977. Monitoring of earth samples is also continuing.

Such tests may go on for years, the health official added.

Emergency Shelter

The Swiss company also has paid about 10 billion lire (\$11 million) for emergency shelter to those evacuated.

Augusta Grassi, one of the evacuees who came back to her house, explained that she is confident that the authorities have done a good job of cleaning.

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Emergency Shelter

The Swiss company also has paid about 10 billion lire (\$11 million) for emergency shelter to those evacuated.

Augusta Grassi, one of the evacuees who came back to her house, explained that she is confident that the authorities have done a good job of cleaning.

Business was another reason for her decision. Along with her son and a daughter, she runs a cafe and a tobacco shop. Mrs. Grassi, a widow, said she was tired of living in a

Hanoi Foes Plan Paris Program

PARIS, Aug. 6 (UPI) — Anti-Communist Vietnamese have announced that they will conduct an information program at Paris tourist sites every weekend this month against the Vietnamese government's current diplomatic offensive.

The Association for the Struggle for Human Rights in Vietnam said Friday that the program of music, chants and dialogue is aimed at "explaining the real situation in Vietnam today and to stand up to the lying propaganda of the Vietnamese Communists, who at present are sending numerous diplomatic delegations around the world."

The association, which claims 40,000 members in France and elsewhere, says that the Communist relocation program is actually a plan to slowly exterminate all Vietnamese over 18 — "a pure and simple Vietnamese gulag."

Word Inflation Puts Kreutzer Out of Lexicon

LONDON, Aug. 6 (AP) — "Antigropelos" is out. So are "jirga," "kreutzer" and "pood."

They mean water-proof leggings, an assembly of Afghan headmen, an obsolete German or Austrian coin and a former measure of weight in Russia," explained Elizabeth Knight of the Oxford University Press.

The words were deemed expendable for the just-published sixth edition of "The Pocket Oxford Dictionary of Current English," first issued in 1924 and last revised in 1969.

"They are splendid words but we hope they won't be missed — we had to sacrifice them from the old edition to keep to the length and to make way for the new words that our hospitable and inventive language is continually taking in," Miss Knight said.

Propane Tank Car Explodes in Illinois

COLLINSVILLE, Ill., Aug. 6 (AP) — A railroad tank car carrying propane gas exploded early today after six cars of an Illinois Terminal Railway freight train derailed, state police said. About 200 residents of nearby homes were evacuated.

A resulting fire continued to burn seven hours after the explosion, troops said. Two motorists passing near the site of the explosion were injured but no deaths were reported.

Scientists Warn of Damage From Plant Extinction

By Boyce Rensberger

NEW YORK (NYT) — Somewhere on the face of the earth, perhaps in a Brazilian jungle or on a Cambodian mountainside, or maybe by the banks of the Congo River, a nondescript little plant may be growing, synthesizing in its leaves a substance that can cure cancer or prevent heart attacks.

The odds are good, however, that at the present rate of expanding human impact on the earth's wildlife, that little plant will be pushed into extinction before anybody discovers its value.

Although nearly half the drugs used in medicine today are based on substances first discovered in nature, and although less than 10

percent of the world's plants have been screened for medically useful compounds, human activity is being allowed to destroy species of plants, by the scores if not by the hundreds, every year.

Also, as the pressure grows to develop new sources of food, plant breeders turn increasingly to wild plants to find genetic traits that can be bred into the 20 crop species upon which most of the world's people depend.

Some plant breeders warn that the potential for improvement in that small number of crop species may be reaching its limit. It may be time, they say, to go back into the wild and, as has not been done since neolithic times, find new

plant species that can be domesticated for food.

Unnamed Species

Similarly, an untold number of animal species are reaching extinction without anyone's ever naming them, much less discovering any uses to which they might be put.

While the problem of endangered species has largely been viewed as an aesthetic concern of sentimentalists, many scientists are warning with increasing alarm that the issue is of far greater consequences for man than the loss of a few spectacular species.

George Woodwell, an ecologist at the Woods Hole Marine Biological Laboratory in Massachusetts,

calls the problem biological impoverishment and warns that the quality of human life can be expected to decline as the diversity of species declines.

Norman Myers, a wildlife biologist based in Africa, estimates that in tropical forests one species is becoming extinct every day and that the rate will go to one extinction an hour in just a few years.

Thomas Lovejoy, a biologist who heads the World Wildlife Fund, estimates that, if current trends continue unchecked, at least one-sixth of all the species inhabiting the earth today will be extinct by the end of the century.

Nobody really knows how many kinds of plants and animals there are. Estimates range from 3 million to more than 10 million, of which only about 1% million have been recorded.

Erik Eckholm of the Worldwatch Institute, a private, Washington-based research organization that analyzes global issues, estimates that by the year 2000, human-

caused extinctions will have claimed hundreds of thousands of species of life, nearly all before they can be examined for possible uses.

"If allowed to occur, the projected losses of unique life forms would constitute an irreversible alteration in the nature of the biosphere even before we understand its workings," Mr. Eckholm wrote in a report entitled "Disappearing Species: The Social Challenge." He warned, "The fabric of life will not just suffer a minor rip; sections of it will be torn to shreds."

A Complex Issue

Most of the threat is in the tropics, where, because of climatic conditions, far more varied and complex communities of plants and animals have evolved than in the temperate zones. It has been found that a volcano in the Philippines, for example, supports a greater variety of woody plants than does the entire United States. The biologically richest area of the earth is believed to be the Amazon basin, which is literally being bulldozed in search of minerals.

Although the remedies prescribed by conventionally minded animal lovers tend to suggest bans on economic expansion and industrial development, thoughtful analysts like Mr. Eckholm see the issue as rather more complex.

"All over the world," he wrote in the report, "developers and conservationists have been at loggerheads, but this will have to change. Economic progress and stability are threatened by the degradation of the earth's living resources. Yet, keeping the biosphere in good order will not be possible unless people's basic needs are satisfied and population growth is quickly slowed."

Mr. Eckholm argues that, if the world's species are part of everyone's heritage, the cost of protecting them should be borne by everyone, not solely by those in the poor countries of the tropics, where the burden chiefly falls. He suggests

not only that the rich countries increase their aid for conservation of critical habitats, but also that they lead aid for more rapid, broad-based economic development in those countries.

"Equitable economic progress," Mr. Eckholm wrote, "will provide alternative livelihoods for people who might otherwise endanger nature reserves. It will also allow people to take a far-sighted view of the importance of biological diversity."

"Developers and conservationists," he said, "need each other if the ultimate goals of either are to be met, for biological impoverishment and human impoverishment are inextricably intertwined."

Congress Is Told To Cut Program For Controllers

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6 (UPI) — At a cost of \$370,000 each, the government is training and finding new careers for former air traffic controllers who ask for help.

Because of the high cost, and because few controllers take advantage of the program, the General Accounting Office has recommended to Congress that the program be shelved.

Congress established the second-career program in 1972 to aid controllers who had been removed from their jobs because they no longer were able to perform the highly specialized duties.

The Federal Aviation Agency employs more than 18,000 controllers at 400 airports and 25 air route traffic control centers. Because the skill is so specialized, limited opportunities exist outside government for the controllers. Up to two years of schooling was designed to train them for new careers.

But about half of the 2,580 controllers eligible since 1972 have either declined to use the program or withdrawn from it.

July 1, 1980

Euromarket**Dollar Bonds Up, DM Issues Sag;
EIB Plans Japan-Eurodollar Bond**

By Carl Gewirtz

PARIS, Aug. 6 (IHT) — "Incredulous" is the one-word summary of professional opinion in the international capital market last week.

The very bankers who for some weeks had been saying that the worst was near to if not already over in the current cycle of rising interest rates were again at the buying panic evident on Wall Street last week. Not only were stock prices bid higher, but prices of fixed-rate securities were bid up.

This spilled over into the Eurobond market, where prices of high-quality, high-yielding dollar bonds were bid up. The EIB 9 1/2% was close to par after trading at 99 a week earlier, and the Pennine 8 1/2% was at 98 1/2, up from 98 1/4. Dealers warned that the movements were exaggerated by professional short covering and by the dearth of new material since mid-May. However, the short-term market appeared to signal confirmation with one-year Eurodollar deposits bid at under 9 percent for the first time since mid-June and the six-month rate now comfortably under 9 percent.

Professionals were amazed at the apparent transformation in market psychology. A week ago they were preaching to believers that conditions were unlikely to worsen significantly and now they find the market suddenly discounting all the negatives with an effervescence that some skeptics privately label mass delirium. For its part, Salomon Brothers reported Friday that up-

ward pressure on interest rates will remain strong and will continue into next year.

However, with prices in the secondary market rising, there is general agreement that this signals the possibility of re-opening the new-issue market. The major deterrent is the unwillingness of borrowers to tap the market. Bankers say most of their clients would prefer to defer public borrowing in anticipation of a decline in interest rates.

There was not much joy at the news that the European Investment Bank would be coming to market later this month as the bank is notorious for insisting on terms, which not only make it difficult to place its issue but also upset the yardsticks other borrowers would use in determining terms on their issues. The current example of this is the Chase Manhattan 100-million Deutsche mark offering, carrying a coupon of 6 percent, for 15 years.

If the World Bank could borrow 200 million DM for 12 years at 6 percent, as it has just done to the distress of underwriters and investors, Chase insisted that it could do slightly better given the scarcity value of prime U.S. names issuing DM paper. As reported last week, three leading West German banks refused the invitation to co-manage the issue and managers are having a difficult time trying to place it.

The EIB's upcoming dollar issue — \$100 million for 12 years — will be unusual in that \$80 million will be managed and underwritten by Japanese banks for sale to domestic institutions. Japan, like West Ger-

Syndicated Bank Loans

PARIS, Aug. 6 (IHT) — It was with considerable distress that the international banking community learned last week that a consortium of 14 Japanese banks had agreed to lead \$500 million to the U.K. Electricity Council — for the terms were the narrowest, albeit by a whisker, since the rate-cutting heyday of 1973-74.

The irritation was directed as much at the finely tuned terms — half a point over the London interbank offered rate (Libor) for six years and 1/2 over for the remaining four years — as at the fact that this was a syndicate of Japanese banks doing the financing. The previous best terms in the current cycle of ample bank liquidity was the 1/2-3/4 spread the French paid on equal legs of its 10-year loan, and a growing number of bankers have been arguing that the decline in margins had ended and a new upturn was beginning.

But the big worry was whether the U.K. loan signals a new era of rate cutting, which the Japanese took the lead in doing in the previous liquidity cycle in 1973. Indicative of how nervous the banking community is was the rumor that the Japanese had offered even lower terms but that these had been increased at the insistence of the Bank of England, which was said to have argued that the return for the banks was not adequate. (Lead manager Sumitomo Bank thought this was very laughable, as did the more plegmatic spokesman for the Bank of England.)

What clearly worries bankers is the flood of dollars the Bank of Japan is sitting on and the deposits it may be making with Japanese commercial banks — giving them access to cheap dollars with which to undercut foreign competition in arranging loans. The hard feelings this scenario provoked last time it was done, some bankers argue, will prevent a replay.

Standby Agreements

One usually well-informed banker maintains that the Japanese Finance Ministry has laid down conditions — a portion of the bank's roll-over assets must be covered by standby agreements or roll-over credits of at least 18 months — that effectively raise the bank's cost of doing business and exclude any possibility of rate cutting. This, he said, explains why Japanese banks are such heavy issuers of dollar certificates of deposit.

While the Japanese have participated in the general downturn in

many, has been promoting the foreign use of its domestic capital market as a means to incite capital outflows and thus reduce the effect of the swollen trade surplus on the nation's overall balance of payments. However, the sharp, rapid appreciation of the yen has caused most foreign borrowers to postpone plans to tap the yen bond market.

The EIB loan, officials hope, will incite domestic institutional investors to sell yen and buy dollars given that the outlook for significant further appreciation of the yen is dim and that the remuneration on dollar securities is much higher than can be earned on yen instruments.

The remaining \$20 million will be underwritten and sold in the international market. The EIB issues that the coupon and interest

(Continued on Page 11)

Coffee Futures Rally Over Price Rumors

CHICAGO, Aug. 6 (AP-DJ) —

Coffee futures rallied Friday in New York as traders pinned their hopes on renewed rumors that producers will try to stabilize prices.

Analysts said buyers were encouraged by talk that producers eventually may take steps to put a floor under coffee prices, which in the last two months have plummeted amid abundant coffee supplies.

Others bought contracts to cover short positions before the weekend, pushing coffee futures up by 1 1/4 to 3 1/4 cents on the New York Coffee and Sugar Exchange, with September contracts quoted at \$1.22 1/4 a pound.

A three-day meeting of producing and consuming nations last week in London yielded no agreement on pricing, and the group is expected to meet again in September.

Among other proposals, producers have suggested that the international coffee agreement be modified to raise the trigger price at which export quotas could be imposed. Friday's September coffee contract price was roughly half the life-of-contract high of \$2.48 a pound reached in June, 1977.

Generally Quiet

Commodities futures trading Friday in New York and Chicago was generally quiet, reflecting quieter stock market activity and a more moderate rise in the Dow Jones Industrial index after hectic record trading earlier in the week.

Pricing in many futures gained on Friday afternoon book-squaring as traders sought to cover short positions, unwilling to carry them over the weekend.

Gold futures on New York's Comex, in the absence of major news in the market, closed fairly

strong with gains of \$3.90 to \$4, with August contracts quoted at \$203.90 amid technical buying to cover short positions.

One analyst said gold prices strengthened on reported proposals that the West German mark be revalued upward against the Belgian franc and the Dutch guilder, a plan among European Community cur-

rency-agreement nations which, if implemented, could spur the buying of precious metals in Germany.

Copper futures on New York's Comex drew strength on two fronts. News reports after the close

Thursday that the administration is considering new copper import quotas increased purchases. And reports of a Peruvian miners' strike and a Chilean earthquake, both potentially disruptive to copper mining in one of the leading production areas, also spurred buying.

As copper prices rose, they triggered a spate of speculative buying by commission houses. On the Chicago Board of Trade, the market in interest-rate futures apparently exhausted itself after two days of rapid and sometimes limit price rises.

Long-term treasury bonds closed mixed, and medium-term Government National Mortgage Association bonds closed 3 to 9 points higher, paralleling the quieting of activity on Wall Street.

On the Chicago Mercantile Exchange, pork-belly futures scored limit price gains across the board. A brighter outlook for consumer demand for bacon, plus continuing reports of good cash prices and diminished supplies, spurred buying.

Cattle Mixed

Cattle futures were mixed, from 0.10 cent a pound lower to 0.22 cent higher, and hog contracts scored 0.62-cent to 1.38-cent gains on reports of a light hog run and firm demand.

On the Chicago Board of Trade, soybeans and oats were mostly higher, while corn slipped in light trading. Corn prices failed to recover from selling pressure that began with the release after the close Thursday of the influential Leslie Survey of crop production, which predicted that this year's corn harvest would exceed government estimates by more than 200 million bushels.

New York Stock Market

NEW YORK, Aug. 6 (NYT) — "The cash-laden institutions didn't want

to get caught sitting on the sidelines, so they went wild."

That was the explanation offered by one cautious Wall Streeter for the stock market's explosive rally last week, as volume on the New York Stock Exchange soared to a record 220.58 million shares from 152.8 million in the preceding week. The previous record of 212.29 million was for the week ended April 21 this year.

On Thursday, volume surged to 66.37 million shares, a daily record, shattering the former high of 63.49 million set on April 17 of this year. The ticker tape on Thursday ran as much as 22 minutes late during part of the session because of the heavy turnover.

Stock prices also benefited from the tremendous volume with the Dow Jones industrial average ending the week at 32,140 points to 32,884.3 on Wednesday, the blue-chip barometer climbed 22.78 points, its biggest advance in three and a half years. The largest weekly gain in the Dow was posted for the week ended Jan. 7, 1976 when it rose 52.42 points to close at 911.13.

The upsurge occurred despite the many negative developments that have plagued the market, including the lingering worries over inflation, interest rates, the weakening of the dollar in foreign exchanges and the vigor of the economy.

What triggered last week's rally? Most analysts agreed it was largely the work of such institutions as mutual funds and pension funds. William M. LeFevre, vice president and investment strategist of Granger & Company, commented, "Institutional investors are still sitting on piles of cash and if the market is really going to soar, they don't want to be left in the lurch."

Contributing to last week's hectic trading was stepped-up foreign buy-

ing plus investors' hopes that interest rates would soon level off. One broker said that the buying from abroad on Wednesday and Thursday "was comparable to what happened in mid-April when prices and volume went through the roof."

Over-Counter Market

Selling in 100s High Low Last Change

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**6 1/2 percent Convertible Debentures
due 1988****PIONEER ELECTRONIC CORPORATION**
Tokyo, Japan

The undersigned herewith announces that notice has been received from Pioneer Electronic Corporation, by letter dated 24th July, 1978, that it will redeem by prepayment on 20th September, 1978 all of the 6 1/2 percent Convertible Debentures due 1988 outstanding on that date.

Pursuant to the provisions of article 3 of the Trust Deed dated 20th March, 1974 the Debentures will be redeemed at 104 per cent of the principal amount together with the accrued interest from 1st October, 1977 to and inclusive 19th September, 1978 and will cease to bear interest from 20th September, 1978.

Payment of interest and premium and repayment of the principal amount of the Debentures will be made in accordance with the provisions of article 2 of the Trust Deed at

Pierson Haldridge & Pierson N.V. in Amsterdam as Paying Agent, and
The Bank of Tokyo Ltd. in Brussels, Paris, London and Düsseldorf and
The Bank of Tokyo Trust Company in New York City as Sub-Paying Agents

against surrender of the Debentures with all un-matured coupons attached.

Pursuant to the provisions of article 4 of the Trust Deed Debentures called for redemption may be converted into shares of Common Stock of Pioneer Electronic Corporation up to and including, but not after the close of business on, the date set for redemption. Surrender of Debentures for the purpose of conversion shall be made at the Paying Agent or any of the Sub-Paying Agents.

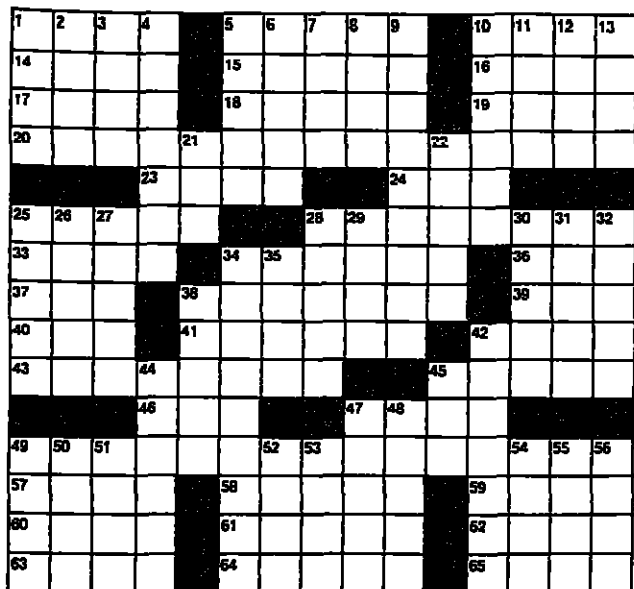
No Debentures will be accepted for conversion if presented for that purpose after the close of business on 20th September, 1978.

The current conversion price is yen 780. The closing price of the shares of Common Stock of Pioneer Electronic Corporation on 24th July, 1978 was yen 1750 and the high and low closing prices in 1978 through 24th July were yen 1940 and yen 1210 respectively.

Amsterdam, 7th August, 1978
N.Z. Voorburgweg 326-328</

CROSSWORD

By Eugene T. Maleska



ACROSS

- 1 Modern overcoat
- 2 "— for Peace"
- 10 Septennial affliction
- 14 Little chief hare
- 15 Terminal
- 16 Like rice paddies
- 17 Blue dye
- 18 Grand or light work
- 19 Insurance policy pymt.
- 20 Film in which Bogart won an Oscar: 1951
- 23 Tinged
- 24 Excavated
- 25 — renewal
- 26 Some woodworkers
- 33 Starring role
- 34 Hold back
- 35 "Kings" Bellmann novel
- 37 Yale campus tree
- 38 "— Folly" (Alaska)
- 39 Take advantage of
- 40 Fairy queen
- 41 Ends
- 42 Sarbanes part
- 43 Kind of artery or nerve
- 45 — gum, used in varnishes
- 46 Amin
- 47 Pickford or
- 48 Standard, pure or correct speech
- 57 Stanley Kowalski, e.g.
- 58 "Joltin' Joe"
- 59 "Render, therefore, —"
- 60 Ring setting
- 61 Foil the posse
- 62 Where a statue of Venus was found
- 63 Naysay
- 64 Honey badger
- 65 Organ part
- 21 Amusement
- 22 Pieces of tobacco
- 23 Body of Moslem scholars
- 24 Loosen up
- 25 Deer in Salter's tales
- 26 Theatrical "G.W.T.W."
- 27 "Burst
- 31 — the Riveter"
- 32 Promise solemnly
- 33 Excess; overage
- 34 Pitcher
- 35 Small Italian coins
- 42 Sanctuaries
- 43 Apparently suitable
- 44 Work unit
- 45 Victor at Gettysburg
- 46 Broadway
- 49 Walked heavily
- 50 Hospital ship
- 51 Zesty feeling
- 52 Coolidge Dam's river
- 53 X-rated stuff
- 54 Initially, initially
- 55 — Chicago city
- 56 Basketball target

DOWN

- 1 Lovers' quarrel
- 2 Ho Chi
- 3 Wanderer of the West: 1930's
- 4 Knight called "the chaste"
- 5 Reverse
- 6 Lukewarm
- 7 Energy cartel
- 8 Delay, in law
- 9 Norms
- 10 Make insinuations against
- 11 Whitewash, e.g.
- 12 Relative of Maskegon
- 13 Canticle

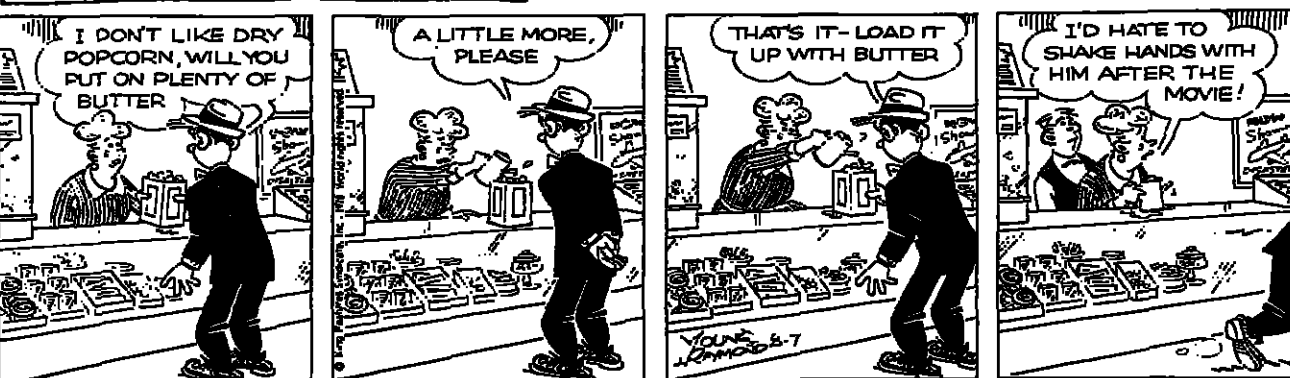
PEANUTS



B. C.



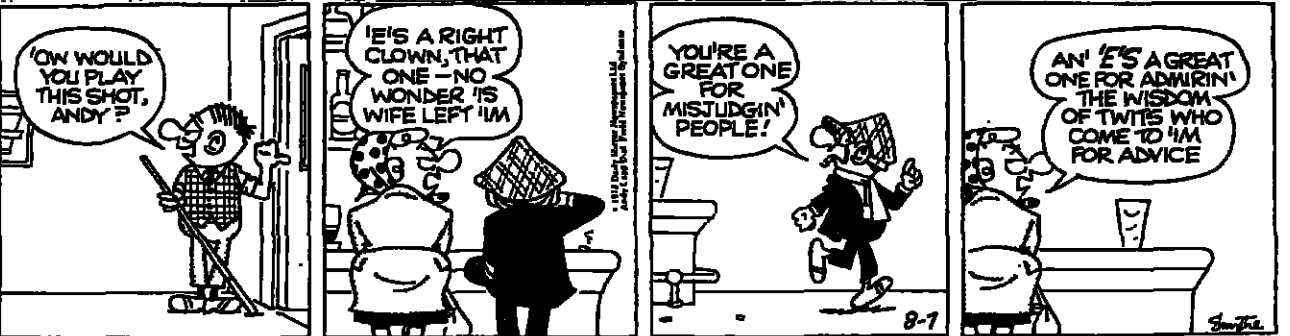
BLONDIE



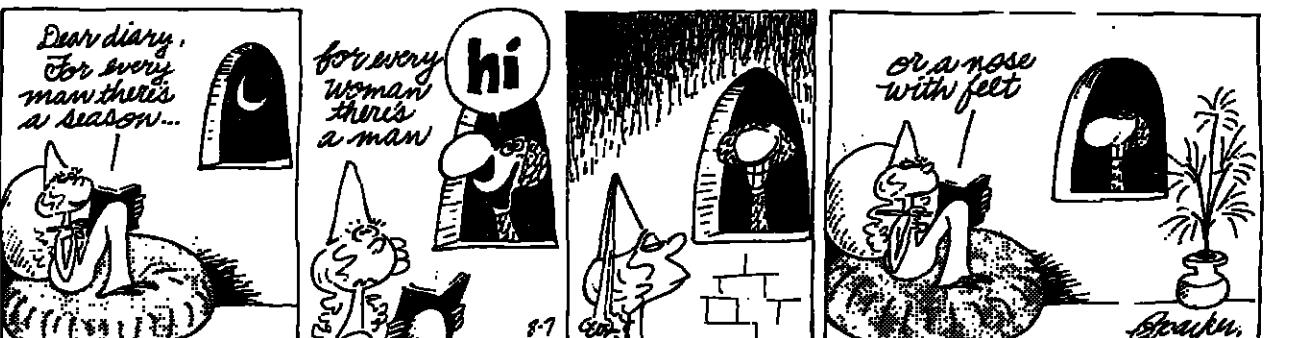
BETTY BAILEY



WIZARD OF ID



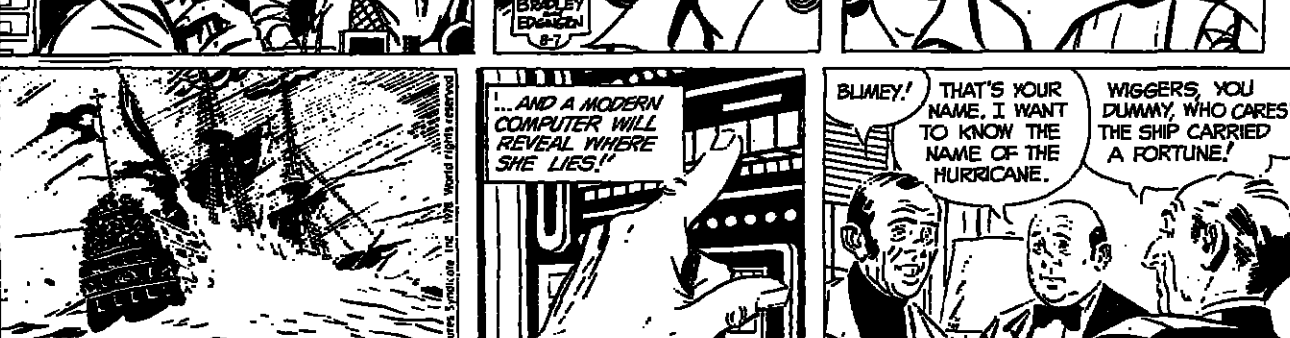
REX MORGAN



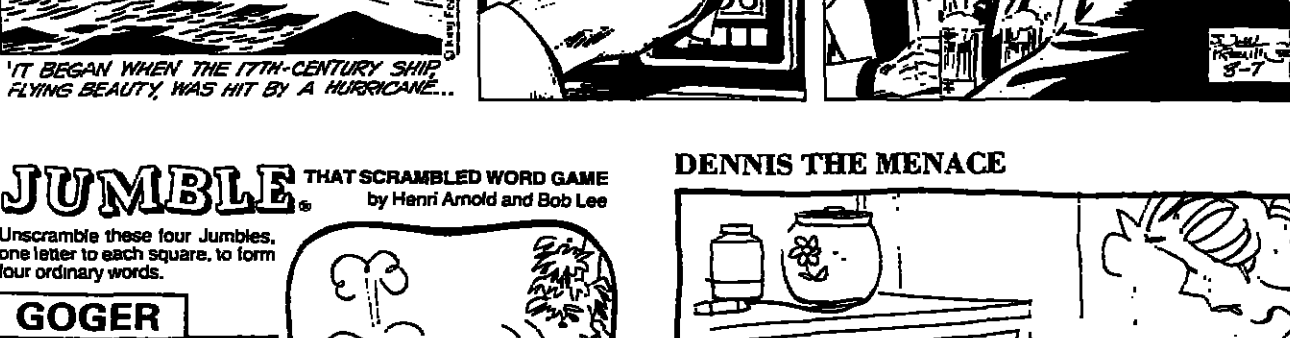
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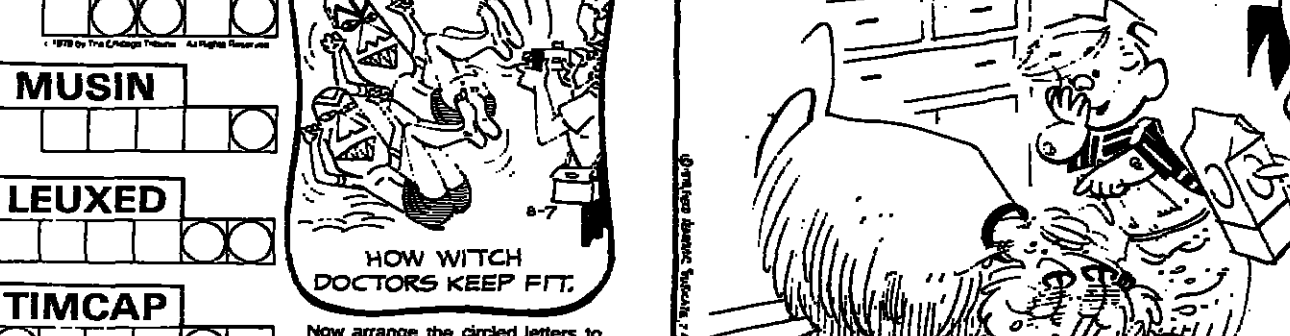
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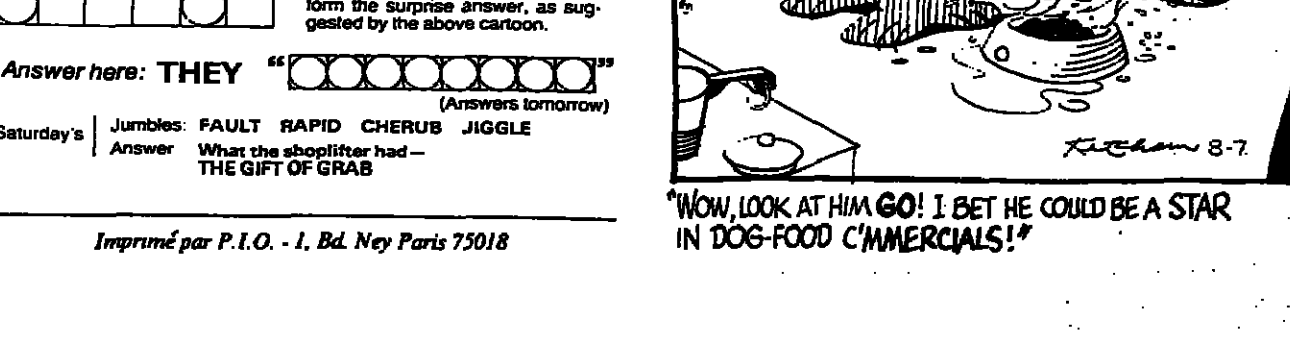
REX MORGAN



REX MORGAN



REX MORGAN



BOOKS

ACTS OF LOVE

By Elia Kazan. Knopf, 436 pp. \$9.95.

Reviewed by John Leonard

ETHEL, with her big breasts and her reddish-gold hair, has many problems. People keep calling her kitten. She is an adopted child. Her adoptive father, a Tucson surgeon, and her adoptive mother, who is sickly and depressed, don't talk to each other. The men in Ethel's life—a mangy, "pathetic" bunch from every alley of life—seek in her body a cure for self-doubt or a vehicle of revenge or quick kicks. No wonder Ethel runs away to San Diego and talks herself into falling in love with Teddy Avalotis, petty officer third class in the United States Navy, Mr. Nice Guy.

But before Ethel and Teddy can marry, Ethel must confront Teddy's father, Costa Avalotis, who is very old-country Greek, a sort of Zorba the chauvinist. Before the red tide came to the Gulf coast of Florida, Costa used to dive bravely for the sponge. Now he sells bait and, in general, makes life miserable for his wife, Noona, while waiting around for a grandson. Costa proves to be the biggest problem in Ethel's feckless life.

For one thing, Costa disapproves of Ethel. She isn't Greek. For another, he insists on making all the wedding arrangements according to his own traditions, at the expense of anybody else's feelings. For a third, Ethel is fatally attracted to him. His pigheaded self-assurance, his masculine vitality, his redolent earthiness—indeed, his sweaty smell—and his muscle tone are just what Ethel seems to need in a man, a rock on which to dry her wings. Whether consciously or not, she courts him. If a grandson is what he wants, a grandson is what he will get, even if the child isn't Teddy's.

By the end of "Acts of Love"—after psychiatrists and policemen and maniacs, after Ethel's mother is dead and her father has run off with another woman, after Ethel has, herself, gone to Mexico and returned to Florida, after Noona has been reluctantly liberated and Teddy finds somebody else and Costa has had several murderous tantrums, after countless sexual encounters that sound more like train wrecks than acts of love—everybody is in terrible shape, especially Ethel.

There's enough material here for several novels, and I'm not sure which one Elia Kazan wanted to write. Kazan, as everybody knows, is the director of stage and screen. As in his other novels, particularly "The Arrangement," his stage experience lends his fiction certain strengths and weaknesses. The strength in "Acts of Love" is dialogue; it is crisp and stressed; it twists the tail of the dramatic action. The weakness is a missing sense of place: for all the moving around in the novel—Florida, Tucson, Mexico—we seem always to be in the same overheated room, where people are shouting.

What are they shouting about? Costa and Ethel are equally annoying characters, equally incapable of coherent thought. Is Ethel supposed to exemplify the modern woman, in search of a definition of self that transcends the inconveniences of biology? Is Costa supposed to exemplify the old ethnic values, wiped out like his sponges by a red tide of assimilation and secular whoopee? But Ethel never gets out of her body, and Costa's primitivism is dangerous, and Kazan is ambivalent.

Perhaps Ethel is working out her incestuous longings for her father in the arms of Costa. But since her father was adoptive and Costa is merely an in-law, where's the taboo? Is sex a Greek tragedy? Perhaps, on the other hand, Kazan intends us to appreciate the damage that a derailed demimondaine, a WASP on an affectless rampage, can cause when she meets up with Old World naifs. And yet it is clear that Costa, with his violent superstitions, is even more damaging to Ethel than she is to him. Are we left, then, with nothing more than love gone wrong?

Novels, of course, don't require schemes, skeleton keys, crib sheets, Rosetta stones. They are entitled to their own logic. If, however, they are going to reverberate, they ought to refer in their particular emotions and consequences to a larger, more general world of emotions and consequences, a universal discourse. They must connect. "Acts of Love," in which there is very little love, although there is plenty of sympathy, is content, almost smug, in its particularities. Here is what happens, it says, when you put one traditional Greek sponge diver in the same bedroom with one father-troubled sexy young semidivine daughter of a Tucson surgeon. Grief.

I agree that this is a recipe for grief. But what then, or next? Where is the resonance in an otherwise arbitrary confrontation? How do I care about a case history, an accident? "Acts of Love," like an interesting radio program, just stops.

John Leonard is on the staff of The New York Times.

CHESS

By Robert Byrne

BAGUIO, the Philippines—Viktor Korchnoi bungled his technique in the seventh game of his world championship match with Anatoly Karpov here.

Korchnoi began the game with a psychological strategy designed to exploit the champion's style—he allowed Karpov to offer a powerful gambit and accepted it, counting on Karpov's dislike of pressing large-scale violent attacks to work against him.

Despite the great risk that the 47-year-old challenger was taking, it looked as if he had correctly sized up his man. Instead of throwing everything into a kingside attack, Karpov played tamely, sacrificing the exchange to recover a pawn and hoping to hold a draw by retaining his strong pawn center.

The technical problem Korchnoi faced was considerable—how to break open the position by a pawn advance. Running short of time again, he erred and permitted his position to deteriorate out of his control.

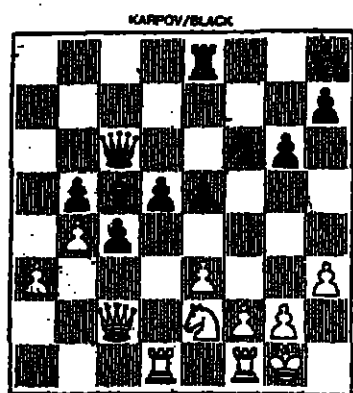
Korchnoi's age may be telling against him. His floundering in the early stage of the game, in which he enjoyed a small but clear advantage, is typical of the sort of misplay to which the older player is prone. This game argues that he cannot spot Karpov 20 years.

Korchnoi's unorthodox 6 P-Q5 opened the door for Karpov to strike back with the sharp pawn sacrifice 6... P-Q4, which resulted in Black's quickly obtaining a tremendous center with 9... P-Q4. After 10 O-O, Karpov's open king bishop file should have proved an additional weapon to use in getting at the white king.

However, Karpov failed to reposition his king bishop with 29 B-B2, readying 13... Q-K2 and 14... Q-Q3 in classical attacking style. Instead, he insisted on proceeding in an incongruous position 15... P-F3 while allowing Korchnoi to assure himself of winning the exchange by 16 N-K6.

It seemed that in place of using his opportunities for attack, the conservative Karpov was content to fight for his rooks, what he was going for him was his solid pawn center, strutting from his QNP to his KP.

Korchnoi began losing the thread of the position with 29 B-B2 and 30 N-K2. To break open the game for his rooks, it was necessary to leave these pieces where they were, play 29 Q-R1 and aim for a timely P-B4.



Position After 32 P-Q4

But he astounded the grandmasters in the press room with his abominable 32 P-Q4, turning the black QBP into a passed pawn. That finally awakened Karpov from his slumber—with alacrity, he created connected passed pawns by 35... P-Q5.

Before Karpov could sweep everything out of his way by the advance of the passed pawns, Korchnoi desperately aimed for a counterattack with 38 Q-R6 and 39 Q-R6. He could not afford to hold anything back, throwing a knight away with 40 N-K4, N-K4 to expose the black king with 41 QxRch.

But there apparently was nothing he could do to stop the black king from slipping through his fingers. After 41... K-B1: 42 Q-R8ch, K-B2: 43 Q-R7ch, K-K1: 44 Q-R8ch, K-Q2: 45 RxPch, K-B1: 46 RxRch, BxR, the advanced passed QBP would decide the game easily for Karpov.

Nevertheless, Karpov is still a long way from home. The match, and \$350,000 will go to the first player to win six games, with the loser receiving \$200,000.

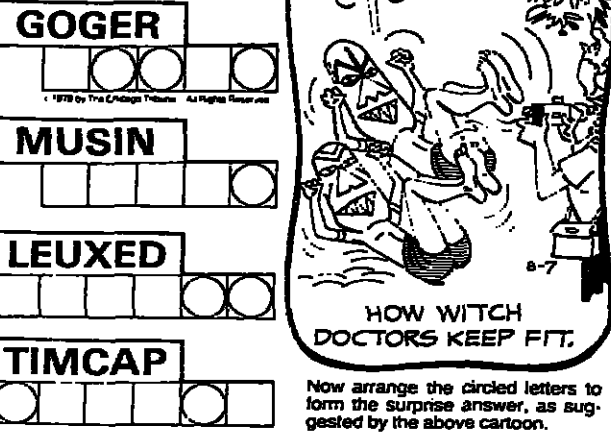
The moves of game seven follow.

White	Black	White	Black
1 P-Q4	N-K3	21 B-B2	Q-N6
2 P-Q4	P-Q3	22 Q-Q2	Q-Q2
3 P-Q4	P-Q3	23 Q-Q2	Q-Q2
4 P-Q4	P-Q3	24 Q-Q2	Q-Q2
5 P-Q4	P-Q3	25 Q-Q2	Q-Q2
6 P-Q4	P-Q3	26 Q-Q2	Q-Q2
7 P-Q4	P-Q3	27 Q-Q2	Q-Q2
8 P-Q4	P-Q3	28 Q-Q2	Q-Q2
9 P-Q4	P-Q3	29 Q-Q2	Q-Q2
10 P-Q4	P-Q3	30 Q-Q2	Q-Q2
11 P-Q4	P-Q3	31 Q-Q2	Q-Q2
12 P-Q4	P-Q3	32 Q-Q2	Q-Q2
13 P-Q4	P-Q3	33 Q-Q2	Q-Q2
14 P-Q4	P-Q3	34 Q-Q2	Q-Q2
15 P-Q4	P-Q3	35 Q-Q2	Q-Q2
16 P-Q4	P-Q3	36 Q-Q2	Q-Q2
17 P-Q4	P-Q3	37 Q-Q2	Q-Q2
18 P-Q4	P-Q3	38 Q-Q2	Q-Q2
19 P-Q4	P-Q3	39 Q-Q2	Q-Q2
20 P-Q4	P-Q3	40 Q-Q2	Q-Q2

JUMBLE

THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.



Answer here: THEY "GOGGER" (Answers tomorrow)

Saturday's Jumbles: FAULT RAPID CHERUS JIGGLE

Answer: What the shoplifter had — THE GIFT OF GRAB

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DENNIS THE MENACE



Maybe the Best Part of a Streak Is the End

By Joe Duroso

NEW YORK, Aug. 6 (NYT) — "When my hitting streak was ended," he was saying the other day, "I felt terrible. I felt as though I'd lost my best friend."

Joe DiMaggio sat back in his chair and remembered his "best friend" of 37 years ago: 223 times at bat, 91 hits, 15 home runs and an average of .408. Also, 56 straight games, the hitting streak they said would never be broken. No wonder he felt as though he had lost his best friend.

When Pete Rose passed 38 straight games a couple of weeks ago, setting a modern record for the National League, he received a telegram from DiMaggio that read: "Congratulations and good luck."

"I didn't particularly want him to break my record," Joe was saying. "I was wishing him well for the opportunity he had. I have nothing but admiration for this man to go as far as he's gone."

Then Rose was streaking past 39 straight, taking aim at DiMaggio's best friend and saying: "I got half a building built. Got to go on to the rest of it now. But it wouldn't be the end of the world if I went 0-for-4."

"He's got the bat," Joe D. ob-

served with absolute logic. "He's going to have to do it."

So last Tuesday night in Atlanta, in the same stadium where Henry Aaron broke Babe Ruth's home-run record four years ago, Pete Rose went 0-for-4.

Batting against a rookie left-hander named Larry McWilliams, he walked on a 3-2 pitch in the first inning, hit a line drive that the pitcher speared in the second and grounded out to shortstop in the fifth. Then, swinging against an experienced right-hander, Gene Garber, he lined out to third base (into a double play) in the seventh and struck out on a 2-2 changeup in the ninth — ending the game and the streak at 44 games.

When it was over, Rose received a standing ovation and a bouquet of roses from the Atlanta Braves. But the thing he will remember most about the night of Aug. 1, 1978, is the collar he got from McWilliams and Garber: 0-for-4.

But Rose, the most combative of baseball players, who asks no quarter and gives none, stepped out of character in a moment of disappointment or pique and said:

"Garber was pitching like it was the seventh game of the World Series. He had a 16-4 lead. I'm not saying anything about him bearing

down. I just said he should challenge somebody. I had one pitch to swing at that was a strike. Most pitchers in baseball just challenge a guy in that situation. He was just trying to in-and-out, up-and-down you."

"I wanted his streak to continue," replied Garber, a 31-year-old Pennsylvania whiff, "but I wanted to get him out, too. That's what I get paid to do. That's the way I always like it. I had an idea he was hitting like it was the ninth inning of the World Series. The one thing I didn't want to do was end the streak with a walk."

"If Phil Niekro had been pitching and I got five pitches," Rose persisted, "I guarantee you three would have been fastballs. I wouldn't have seen the knuckleball, his best pitch."

Well, he may have been right about that. The night before, Niekro had hit Pete a fastball in the sixth inning, and Pete obliged by bouncing it past the second baseman for a single. But he was wrong if he thought that was the way for Niekro to "challenge" him or anybody else. Niekro challenges you with the knuckleball, he mixes in an occasional fastball to break the spell, not to break the streak.

Rose can be forgiven his disappointment; he has been hustling for the Cincinnati Reds for 16 rousing summers. But Gene Garber also struck out Junior Kennedy and Vic Correll in the ninth inning, and he owed Pete nothing. The guessing game between pitcher and batter is just that, a guessing game.

The trouble is that we have all grown record-crazy in sports. Performance pays big, and records glorify performance — for the individual and the business both.

Maybe baseball owes Rose a vote of thanks, or maybe the Cincinnati Reds owe him a fat new contract when he old one runs out this winter. When he brought his streak to Philadelphia, attendance jumped by 11,000 a game. In New York, it soared 100 percent. In Atlanta, he drew 45,007 when he tied Willie Keeler's National League record at 44 games the night before, about 32,000 above average.

But records should not be staged for promotional pull, Nielsen ratings or box-office zing. They become gimmicks, bigger than the competition that makes a sporting event work. You tamper with the schedule or the setting, you set a record and lose a value.

Remember three months ago,

when Rose was closing-in on his 3,000th hit? His manager, Sparky Anderson, a passionate and decent man, confessed that there was "no way" he would permit Rose to make it in New York or anywhere but before the folks back home in Cincinnati. Even if the game in New York was at stake? Even then, he said, sticking to his emotional guns.

For that indiscretion, he got a fast phone call from Chub Feeney, president of the National League.

But Pete got the big hit back home. Even Henry Aaron's pursuit of Babe Ruth was embroiled by hometown hype. Henry hit No. 714 in Cincinnati on Opening Day of 1974, which posed a problem for his team, the Atlanta Braves: They had two more games in Cincinnati before returning home. So they bunched the best home-run hitter in baseball, fearful that he might just tag another.

The commissioner, Bowie Kuhn, stepped in at that time, and rightfully so. He ordered the Braves to play Aaron because the integrity of the game was at stake. So, after sitting out one game, he returned to the lineup, took two called third strikes and grounded out to third base before leaving in the seventh inning. Later, he bristled when people



Joe DiMaggio

asked if he had been trying his best. But safely back home in Atlanta the next night, on national television, he creamed the first pitch thrown over the plate.

The point of any record should be one thing: excellence. That is what Rose has pursued for 16 summers. That was what Garber was pursuing on the night of Aug. 1.

Red Sox Triumph Over Brewers, 8-1

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 6 (AP) — Jerry Remy and Dwight Evans lined two-run homers yesterday, and Carl Yastrzemski added a solo homer and an RBI single as the Boston Red Sox defeated Milwaukee, 8-1, and regained a six-game lead over the Brewers in the American League East.

Dennis Eckersley scattered eight hits en route to his 13th victory against four losses.

Remy's first homer of the year, a line drive just inside the rightfield foul pole, followed a single by Butch Hobson and gave the Red Sox a 3-1 lead in the third.

Singles by Yastrzemski and Carlton Fisk leading off the Boston fourth chased loser Ed Rodriguez, 2-5. Fred Lynn followed with a sacrifice fly and Garry Hancock with an RBI single off Randy Stein. A walk and Evans' 20th homer made it 7-1 in the sixth, and the Red Sox scored again in the seventh on a single by Rick Burleson, a wild pitch and Yastrzemski's RBI hit.

Yankees 3, Orioles 2
At New York, Roy White doubled home Greg Nettles from first with two out in the bottom of the

ninth, giving New York a 3-2 victory over Baltimore. Tippy Martinez, the third Baltimore pitcher, retired the first two batters. He walked Nettles and White followed with a fly that dropped in right-center field and was kicked by center fielder Larry Harlow, allowing Nettles to score easily.

Royals 5, Blue Jays 3
At Kansas City, U.L. Washington had three hits, knocking in a run and scoring two to spark Kansas City to a 5-3 victory over Toronto. Larry Gura went eight innings to gain his ninth victory — a personal season high — against two losses.

Mariners 3, A's 2
At Oakland, John Hale, batting only .183, hit a two-out homer in the ninth to give Seattle a 3-2 victory over Oakland. Hale's fourth homer of the season came after Oakland had broken up a seven-inning one-hitter by Seattle starter Byron McLoughlin.

Rangers 4, Indians 3
At Arlington, Texas, John Lowenstein, who entered the game as a pinch-hitter in the ninth, hit a two-out two-run homer in the 12th to give Texas a 4-3 victory over Cleveland.

Tigers 7, White Sox 0
At Detroit, rookie catcher Lance Parrish hit a pair of two-run homers to support the four-hit pitching of Jack Billingham as Detroit beat Chicago, 7-0.

Twins 4-3, Angels 3-4
At Anaheim, Calif., Ken Landreux doubled home two runs in the seventh and Chris Knapp won his first start since coming off the disabled list to give California a 4-3 victory over Minnesota and a split of their doubleheader. Minnesota rookie Roger Erickson outduelled Frank Tanana in the opener for a 4-3 victory.

Dodgers 2, Giants 0
In the National League at San Francisco, Los Angeles broke a six-game losing streak behind the shut-out pitching of rookie Bob Welch, beating San Francisco, 2-0, on run-scoring two-out singles by Bill Russell and Roy Cey in the eighth.

Reds 7, Padres 1
At Cincinnati, Mike LaCoss hurled a four-hitter and ignited a five-run fifth inning with a double as Cincinnati halted San Diego's 10-game winning streak, 7-1. LaCoss, making only his fourth big league start, raised his record to 3-1 and snapped an eight-game winning streak by San Diego starter Eric Rasmussen.

Expos 7, Cubs 4
At Chicago, Gary Carter drove in four runs with a single and a bases-loaded double, and Ross Grimsley won his 13th game as Montreal defeated Chicago, 7-4. Carter's RBI single gave Montreal a 1-0 lead in the second inning and his three-run double capped a six-run uprising against loser Dave Roberts, 4-7, in the fifth.

Cardinals 5, Mets 3
At St. Louis, Jerry Mumphrey hit a three-run homer and Steve Stiver hit a two-run single to give St. Louis a 5-3 triumph over New York, ending St. Louis' losing streak at seven games.

Astros 5-7, Braves 3-0
At Atlanta, Vern Riffe fired a four-hit shutout for his first National League victory as Houston blanked Atlanta, 7-0, completing a doubleheader sweep. Dennis Wallin's pinch-hit three-run double in the sixth inning of the opener broke a tie and sparked Houston to a 5-3 victory.

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE EAST

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Boston	48	45	.516	—
Milwaukee	48	45	.516	—
Baltimore	46	48	.489	6
New York	46	49	.484	7
Detroit	41	54	.430	14
Cleveland	31	56	.353	28
Toronto	40	48	.457	28

WEST

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Kansas City	49	47	.509	—
California	48	52	.479	7
Oakland	47	54	.464	10
Texas	51	54	.487	6
Minnesota	46	41	.524	12
Chicago	45	42	.519	13
Seattle	40	70	.364	21

Friday's Games

Game	Score
Baltimore 2, Chicago 1	2-1
Milwaukee 2, Boston 2	2-2
Toronto 5, Kansas City 4	5-4
Texas 8, Cleveland 0	8-0
California 12, Minnesota 3	12-3
Oakland 4, Seattle 1	4-1

Saturday's Games

Game	Score
Boston 8, Milwaukee 1	8-1
Seattle 5, Oakland 2	5-2
Minnesota 4-3, California 3-4	4-3, 3-4
New York 3, Baltimore 2	3-2
Detroit 7, Chicago 0	7-0
Kansas City 5, Toronto 3	5-3
Texas 4, Cleveland 3, 12 innings	4-3, 12

NATIONAL LEAGUE EAST

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Philadelphia	57	47	.548	—
Chicago	56	52	.519	3
Pittsburgh	59	54	.519	4
Montreal	52	59	.468	8
New York	47	64	.423	13
St. Louis	41	68	.378	18

WEST

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
San Francisco	46	45	.509	—
Cincinnati	44	45	.494	1
Los Angeles	42	48	.467	3
San Diego	57	53	.518	3
Houston	51	58	.468	14
Atlanta	50	59	.459	15

Friday's Games

Game	Score
Philadelphia 2-2, Pittsburgh 0-5	2-2, 0-5
Atlanta 7, Houston 2	7-2
San Diego 3, Cincinnati 2	3-2
New York 3-7, San Francisco 0	3-7, 0-0
San Francisco 2, Los Angeles 1	2-1

Saturday's Games

Game	Score
Philadelphia 8, Pittsburgh 0	8-0
Montreal 7, Chicago 4	7-4
Los Angeles 2, San Francisco 0	2-0
Houston 5-7, San Diego 1	5-7, 1-0
St. Louis 3, New York 1	3-1

Watson Leading PGA by 5

By Gerald Strine

OAKMONT, Pa., Aug. 6 (WP) — Tom Weiskopf threw an eagle at Tom Watson early in the third round of the 60th PGA Championship yesterday and, for precisely 90 seconds, owned a share of the lead in the season's last major event. Weiskopf had quickly made up a four-stroke deficit against Watson while on the fifth fairway.

"I heard the cheers for Tom's

Lopez Captures Women's Title In U.K. Match

SUNNINGDALE, England, Aug. 6 (AP) — Nancy Lopez won the European women's golf championship here today with a seven-under-par 289, three strokes ahead of Sally Little, JoAnne Carner and Mary Dwyer. It was Lopez' eighth victory this year.

Lopez, who finished the first round eighth, one-under-par, pulled herself up to share the lead with Little at the midway point, then went her own in the second round yesterday and consolidated her position today when she kept in front all the way.

Playing immaculate golf, despite a 45-minute halt when rain flooded greens, Lopez fended off Little, her main rival at the start, and two determined challenges from Carner and Dwyer. Lopez won thanks to her putter, which only once let her down. That was on the short eighth — the hole where she took a first-round triple bogey.

She fell back another stroke on the par-4 11th when her drive took her into rough to the right of the green, but from there on her golf was flawless. The 12th, one of Sunningdale's five par-5 holes, was the most important hole for her. Lopez landed in the rough, just short and to the right of the green, with her second, but a fine chip got her out to within three feet of the pin and she sank her second birdie of the round.

Walton to Leave Blazers

PORTLAND, Ore., Aug. 6 (AP) — Center Bill Walton, the National Basketball Association's most valuable player last season, is leaving the Portland Trail Blazers he led to the 1977 national championship.

Neither Walton nor the Blazers said specifically why he was leaving, but Jack Scott, Walton's friend and agent, consistently referred to the way the Blazers treat injuries.

The 6-foot-11, 225-pound Walton led the Trail Blazers to the NBA championship in 1977 and was named the outstanding player in the playoffs. Last season, he was voted the NBA's most valuable player even though he missed 24 games because of injury.

Walton averaged 18.9 points per game last season, the highest of his pro career.

"This was the most difficult decision I've ever had to make regarding my basketball career," Walton said Friday in a statement issued through Scott.

"The support of my teammates and Trail Blazers fans have made the decision that much tougher."

"Bill's concern is not money but the working conditions on the team that he joined," Scott said. He said that Walton is concerned with the treatment of injuries on the Blazers squad.

"He's very angry that he has to leave the best teammates and fans he will ever have. He's angry that the situation was created where he had to do that. I have never seen him so upset and angry."

Walton, 25, has been troubled by a foot injury suffered late last season. He missed almost all games in the playoffs, in which Portland was eliminated by the Seattle SuperSonics in the second round.

Walton consulted with physi-

shot while I was getting ready to putt on the fourth green," Watson acknowledged. "If it had been Arnold [Palmer] making that eagle [the seven-iron shot by Weiskopf] wound up in the cup from 162 yards out there'd have been an earthquake."

The wet ground at Oakmont held firm. So did Watson. The first and second-round leader sank his 22-foot putt on 4 for a birdie, curled in a 30-footer on 5 for another birdie — and was off to the races again. Before he was finished playing in the light rain, Watson had recorded seven birdies, a four-under-par 67 to go along with his 67-69, and had lengthened his four-stroke lead of Friday to five strokes at the three-quarter pole.

Key Putts

Those 2 putts, on 4 and 5, were the key to my round," Watson noted. "I'd taken bogeys on 1 and 3 when I drove into the rough. Those 2 birdies got me going."

Watson stands at 203, 10 under par, in great shape not only to capture his fourth major title but also to break Bobby Nichols' PGA record of nine-under-par set in 1964 at Columbus, Ohio.

Jerry Pate, the 1976 Open champion, holds second place, one stroke ahead of Weiskopf and Joe Imman. Pate joined Gil Morgan in shooting tournament-low 66s yesterday. Weiskopf and Imman carded 69s while John Mahaffey (68-210), Craig Stadler (67-211) and Lee Trevino (70-212) also enjoyed good rounds to become the only other players on the below-par board.

Watson's first PGA crown is not to be taken for granted. He once had a history of falling apart after holding leads late in tournaments. But his two British Open titles — the first in a playoff and the second under severe pressure from Jack Nicklaus — and his Masters victory last season have erased much of that early reputation.

There was little to criticize in the way Watson attacked the hills and valleys of rain-soaked Oakmont yesterday. He started slowly, but the

birdie putts on 4 and 5 had him smiling again and his putting touch on the back 9 was beautiful.

On 10 he sank a 25-footer for a birdie. A drive, a 3-wood and a sand wedge set up a 12-foot birdie on the par-5 12th. A 5-iron to within 8 feet on the par-3 pin on the 13th put him 9 under and that figure increased to 10 when a 3-wood, a wedge and a 15-foot putt gave him his 4th birdie in 5 holes on 14.

A bogey on 16, where he pushed a 2-iron shot off the tee to the right, briefly cut Watson's lead over Pate to 4 shots but he whipped a 3-iron and a sand wedge into birdie position, from 12 feet, on 17 before finishing on 18 in regulation style.

"Even-par Sunday should win," Watson said, "although the course should stay soft enough that it could give up a 66. I'm confident. I played much better today than I did Friday. Everything was more consistent."

1 in a Million

What will be needed to upset Watson are more shots like the one-in-a-million that Weiskopf struck on the fifth fairway. The ball landed on the front of the three-tiered green, hit the pin on one bounce and snaked down the pin into the hole.

And what must be avoided by Watson's closest rivals are performances such as those turned in by Weiskopf and Miller on the eighth hole yesterday. Both were in striking distance of Watson, only to double bogey the par-3, 225-yard torture test. Both drove out of bounds and had to scurry for fives on what has been the tournament's toughest layout.

Bradshaw Injured in Preseason Opener

By Dave Brady

BALTIMORE, Aug. 6 (WP) — Quarterback Terry Bradshaw broke his nose in the first quarter of the Pittsburgh Steelers' 22-10 victory over the Baltimore Colts last night and will be sidelined indefinitely. It was the exhibition season opener for both NFL teams.

The Colts could score only one touchdown, and it came after a fumble recovery on the Pittsburgh 17-yard line. The loss before a crowd of 37,437 put the Baltimore management on the spot in its contract dispute with running back Lydell Mitchell, who is holding out for more than the \$99,000 he earned last season.

Mitchell gained 1,159 yards rushing last year, topping 1,000 for the third straight campaign, and led the National Football League with 71 pass receptions.

The Colts gained only 75 yards rushing and Mitchell's replacement, Don McCauley, averaged only 2.4 yards on 12 carries and caught two passes for an aggregate of 14 yards.

Bradshaw left the game in the first quarter after being chased out of the passing pocket and running 16 yards for a first down. His nose bleed so profusely that he was taken to the hospital.

Pittsburgh's Ron Scott ran back a kickoff 67 yards for a touchdown in the second quarter. The Steelers also scored on a five-yard touchdown pass from reserve quarterback Cliff Stoudt to Reggie Harrison in the second quarter after recovering Howard Satterwhite's fumbled punt at the Baltimore 28-yard line. In the third quarter they



Tom Watson watches in dismay Saturday as his putt goes astray on third green, robbing him of a birdie for the hole.

scored on Mike Kruce's eight-yard touchdown pass to wide receiver John Stallworth after recovering a fumbled center snap.

At Mexico City, Wes Chandler ran back a punt 92 yards for a touchdown and Chuck Muncie scored another, leading the New Orleans Saints to a 14-7 victory over the Philadelphia Eagles in the first pre-season NFL game ever played in Mexico.

At Miami, backup quarterback Don Strock connected with rookie Jimmy Cefalo for two touchdowns to lead the Miami Dolphins to a 28-7 triumph over the St. Louis Cardinals and spoil Bud Wilkinson's NFL coaching debut.

At Chicago, third-string quarterback David Humm passed for one touchdown and ran for another within 5:21 of the fourth quarter to bring the Oakland Raiders from behind to a 14-13 victory over the Chicago Bears.

At Pontiac, Mich., wide receiver Luther Blount led the Buffalo Bills with a 90-yard opening kickoff return and later caught a 10-yard pass from backup quarterback Gary Danielson to help the Detroit Lions and their new coach, Monte Clark, to a 28-20 victory.

At Tampa, Jimmy DuBose scored on a 5-yard run and Neil O'Donoghue kicked a 25-yard field goal as the Tampa Bay Buccaneers took advantage of first-half errors en route to a 17-0 victory over the Cincinnati Bengals.

At Green Bay, Ronnie Rowland scored from the 1-yard line following an 82-yard drive in the fourth quarter to enable the Kansas City Chiefs to defeat the Green Bay Packers, 17-14.

At Houston, running quarterback Norris Wince directed the

Denver Broncos to two third-quarter touchdowns and a 17-12 victory over the Houston Oilers, who were held to five first downs.

At Irving, Texas, a one-handed touchdown catch by Drew Pearson on the first play of the fourth quarter and a 62-yard scoring interception return by free-agent rookie Dave Krayevich helped the champion Dallas Cowboys to a 41-24 triumph over the San Francisco 49ers.

At Bloomington, Minn., Tommy Kramer completed 25 of 40 passes for 380 yards and two touchdowns to pace the Minnesota Vikings to a 20-13 victory over the Washington Redskins.

At Los Angeles, Steve Grogan's 80-yard pass play to Stanley Morgan enabled the New England Patriots to beat the Los Angeles Rams, 14-7, and spoil the return of coach George Allen.

Friday at Seattle, Sherman Smith ran for two touchdowns and the Seattle secondary intercepted four passes to lead the Seahawks to a 17-9 victory over the San Diego Chargers.

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 6 (AP) — Wimbledon runner-up Jimmy Connors was given the top-seeding yesterday in the U.S. Open Clay Court tennis championships that begin tomorrow at the Indianapolis Racquet Club.

Stan Malless, tournament director, announced last year's Grand Prix point leader Guillermo Vilas was seeded second, ahead of defending champion Manuel Orantes, who has finished first here in three of the last five years. Last year,

then won his own service, punctuating it with a rare ace at set point.

Dibbs broke Alexander in the opening game of the second set as he blasted away from the baseline and drilled a winner off the Aussie's serve to capture the game. From love-40 in the eighth game of the first set through the first game of the second set, Dibbs captured 18 of 22 points.

Dibbs held serve throughout the second set as he continued to place his shots just inside the sidelines and frustrated Alexander's attempts to control the net.

After wriggling out of four break points on his own serve in the eighth game of the opening set, Dibbs startled Alexander with a then service championship and then passing shots off his forehand and two-fisted backhand to break his opponent in the ninth game. He

Philips 2-2, Pirates 0-5
At Pittsburgh, rookie Don Robinson, 6-5, hurled a four-hitter and Bill Robinson drove in two runs to give Pittsburgh a 5-2 victory over Philadelphia and a split of their doubleheader. Larry Christenson, 8-10, threw a six-hitter for Pittsburgh's 2-0 victory in the opener. Garry Maddox and Larry Bowa drove in the two runs as Christenson struck out a career-high nine batters.

Braves 7, Astros 2
At Atlanta, Jeff Burroughs hit a three-run homer and Jerry Royster hit four singles to back Phil Niekro's 10-hit pitching as Atlanta moved past Houston,

